

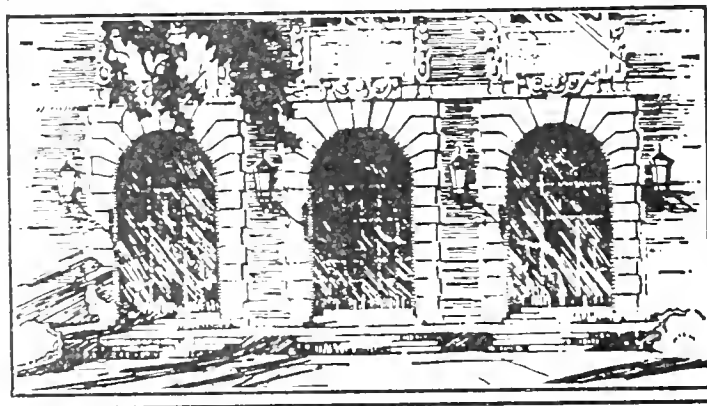
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Mary J. Smith.

Recording Secretary, 1906-1922
Old Settlers' Union of Princeville and Vicinity

VOL. III

HISTORY AND REMINISCENCES

FROM THE RECORDS OF
OLD SETTLERS' UNION
OF PRINCEVILLE
AND VICINITY

Material comprised in
Reports of Committees on History and Reminiscences
for years 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922

Published under the auspices of
Old Settlers' Union of Princeville and Vicinity
August, 1922

ODILLON B. SLANE
MRS. ETTA EDWARDS
PETER AUTEN
STEWART CAMPBELL
Publishing Committee

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THE OLD SETTLERS' UNION OF PRINCEVILLE AND VICINITY.

Organized August 22, 1906, and first picnic held September 19 of same year.

Object, "To perpetuate the memories of pioneer days, foster a reverence for our forefathers, and encourage the spirit of fellowship and hospitality."

Annual picnic and reunion last Thursday in August, unless changed by Executive Committee.

Eligible to membership: Any person 21 years of age, having resided within the State of Illinois one year; dues \$1.00 per year.

Townships included: Princeville, Akron, Millbrook, Jubilee, Hallock and Radnor in Peoria County; Essex, Valley and West Jersey in Stark County; Truro in Knox County; and LaPrairie in Marshall County.

Committees on History and Reminiscences:

1916: Peter Auten, A. A. Dart, G. I. McGinnis.

1917: Peter Auten, A. A. Dart, O. B. Slane.

1918: Peter Auten, A. A. Dart, O. B. Slane.

1919: Mrs. Etta Edwards.

1920: O. B. Slane, Mrs. Etta Edwards.

1921: O. B. Slane, Mrs. Etta Edwards.

1922: O. B. Slane, Mrs. Etta Edwards, Peter Auten,
Stewart Campbell.

INTRODUCTION TO VOL. III.

This book, a companion to Vol. I issued in 1912, and Vol. II issued in 1915, is a reproduction with a few corrections and additions of the various sketches as transmitted by the respective committees to the Union in years 1916 to 1922, inclusive, and the year of writing is indicated on each sketch. Articles on general subjects are given first, then family histories in alphabetical order, then lists of the World's War service men from the different townships, and finally lists of the burials in Princeville's two cemeteries. Lists of burials in other cemeteries within the territory of the O. S. U. P. V. are suggested for the next Volume.

Special attention is called to the lists of service men by townships. The committee felt that these lists should be compiled and preserved while available.

Each of the Reminiscence Committees has realized that the families named in its sketches are but a few taken from among the many worthy the pen of a historian. The Publishing Committee therefore hopes that this volume will be an incentive to the writing of additional family sketches, and also of additional sketches on memorable events or subjects of a general nature, which may in due time be published in another volume similar to this one.

The families whose history is herein printed are urged to preserve enough copies of this volume for each of their children. Several have indicated their intention of purchasing Vols. I and II, also, in order to have a complete set of the books from the start; and some are planning to have all three volumes permanently bound together.

Price of this Volume, postpaid: 60 cents.

A limited number of copies of Vols. I and II may be had while they last at the same price as Vol. III. Send orders for either volume to Miss Mary Smith, Princeville, Ill.

MOTHER OF PIONEERS.

By Odillon B. Slane, 1921.

Mother of the pioneers,
Queen of the cabin home,
Out where the dark forest clears,
And where wild Indians roam;
Where the back-log's blazing tongues
Warm up the hearth of stone;
And where the scout devours his meal
Of venison and pone.

Mother of the pioneers,
Where frosted prairies wild,
Reach to the far off frontiers;
Where the sun of morning smiled
On ranch and hut of western peers,
(As these are often styled)
Like as a mother's smile that cheers
The heart-throbs of her child.

Mother of the pioneers,
Next to Nature's own,
Memories of the years aglow
Are with us in the gloam;
Only in the yester year,
When shades of evening shone,
Lingering here—a presence near—
We are not all alone.

Mother of those pioneers,
Who turned the virgin loam,
Where harvests of the after years
Now gladden the modern home.
The halo of a sunset nears,
Where truest love is known;
Mother of the pioneers,
We worship at thy throne.

Mother of the pioneers,
A future blessing see;
Thine throughout the coming years
A hallowed name shall be;
A power—a glory shall be thine,
A kingdom that is free,
And offspring from the parent vine
Shall rise to honor thee.

PRINCEVILLE'S FIRST BAND.

By S. S. Slane 1922.

The organization of Princeville's first band was planned in 1849. The money to purchase the instruments was raised by subscription. The instruments when purchased were shipped to Princeton, Ill., and B. F. Slane and William Clark drove to Princeton with a team after them. Members of this band, together with their instruments were:

Graham Klinck, Leader, post horn,
Dr. Robert F. Henry, tenor trombone,
Benj. F. Slane, bass drum.
John Z. Slane, ophicleide,
George W. Hitchcock, bass trombone,
Albert Rowley, clarinet,
Thomas Clarke, cornopean,
Mr. Bowers, cornopean.

The first director of this band was a Mr. Mills from Galesburg, Ill. On July 4th, 1850, the band played for a celebration at Brimfield, Ill. There were but few houses between Princeville and Brimfield at that time, and in passing by each house the band would play a tune. On arriving at Brimfield they met their former director, Mr. Mills, who was surprised and delighted to note the progress made since he had last played with them.

On July 4, 1851, this band played for a celebration at Chillicothe, Ill., whither they went riding on a hayrack. Some of the pieces played were: "Washington Crossing the Delaware", "Star Spangled Banner", "Hail Columbia", "Old Virginia", and "Washington's Grand March".

PRINCEVILLE CORNET BAND.
(Otherwise known as Klinck's Cornet Band)
1873—1889.
By F. M. Klinck 1922.

The Princeville Cornet Band was organized in the fall of 1873 by William F. Bettis who served as leader and instructor for six months. Business calling him away at this time, at his suggestion F. M. Klinck, more commonly known as Marion, was chosen leader and instructor, which position he held with the band for fifteen years, or until the spring of 1889 when the Klinck brothers removed to Nebraska. During this period the band was never disorganized but was always ready to fill engagements at the shortest possible notice, having many special calls to Peoria. In politics the band was neutral and many of our citizens will remember the good old times when the band headed delegations, Republicans and Democrats alike in presidential campaigns to Peoria, Elmwood, Galesburg, Galva and many other towns in this part of central Illinois.

PERSONELLE OF THE BAND.

F. M. Klinck, Director, Eb Cornet,
Melvin Klinck, Cornet Soloist,
Douglas Klinck, Solo Bb Cornet.
H. C. Petitt, 1st Bb Cornet,
Charles Rowcliffe, 1st Bb Cornet,
Charles Blanchard, Solo Eb Alto,
Augustus Sloan, 1st Eb Alto,
Wallace Sloan, 2nd Eb Alto,
William McDowell, 1st Bb Tenor,
Neal Russell, 2nd Bb Tenor,
Newton Pratt, Bb Baritone,
Leonard Klinck, 1st Bb Bass,
O. S. Pratt, 2nd Bb Bass,
Elgin Klinck, Eb Bass,
Jonah Pratt, Bass Drum and cymbals,
Aquilla Metzel, Tenor Drum.

Since the band was disorganized in 1889 the following members have died: Charles Blanchard, Jonah Pratt, O. S. Pratt, Newton Pratt, William McDowell, H. C. Petitt, Leonard Klinck.

SINGING ORGANIZATIONS OF PRINCEVILLE.

By Mrs. Etta Edwards, 1922.

In conversing with our pioneers whose memories go back to our earliest days, we find the stories of the old-fashioned singing school among the most interesting. During the long winter evenings the young people of the neighborhood would gather in the old school-house, church, or some home, reaching there by way of the lumber wagon, sled, on horseback, or on foot, and spend many happy hours in song, led by a teacher with the aid of nothing more than a tuning fork. Among the early teachers were George Houston, F. B. Blanchard, John Seery, and Ellis M. Burgess. Much melody, rare good times, and ability in singing by note was the result, and incidently not a few matches were made, there being keen rivalry in the selection of "partners". On one occasion a young man who had outwitted his rival in securing the company of his girl informed his rival scathingly, "You can go 'long with the cows." At parties the evening was finished by a circle of happy young people singing a farewell song and night was made melodious as they made their way homeward.

Children in school were taught geography and the multiplication table by song, and song was a part of family worship in many homes. One lady said "Why, when I was a little girl I could read music by note before I could read words."

Among the names of Princeville people whose love of music has made them of great benefit to our community, life, that of Ellis M. Burgess is prominent. Be-

sides his gift as a singer he was an expert snare drummer. He was choir leader in the Presbyterian church for many years, and taught singing school in the various social centers in and around Princeville, spending most of his evenings in the work. Arriving here in the stirring times of recruiting for the Civil War, his talent and gift of leadership were immediately utilized. He organized a glee club for the singing of war songs and they won great popularity throughout this part of the country. On one occasion when Governor Yates was speaker at a grand rally in Peoria, this Glee Club was invited to sing at an open air meeting at the Court House Square. The Glee Club was met outside the City by a delegation of prominent citizens and escorted to the Court House Square. They sang from a stand on one side of the Court House and were then taken to a stand on the other side where they sang again, so that all this throng of people might hear. During the singing of one of the choruses which contained the words "Look out there now, I'se gwine to shoot" revolvers were discharged on the word "Shoot" and the effect produced wild enthusiasm from the audience. The popularity of the Club became so great that Clubs which had been singing before the arrival of the Princeville Club were heard no more, and the Princeville Club was forced to sing again and again. They were taken into the most prominent homes of Peoria and were entertained royally. It was said no other influence touched the hearts of the people and did more for the good cause than the songs sung by this Club. At a Fourth of July Rally in Princeville when Reverend Dick Haney had delivered an oration which was followed by a song from the Club, he rose, swung his silk hat in the air and shouted "Three cheers for the best singing I have ever heard in my life." The names of these singers were Lydia Owens, Robie and Diana Packer, Dr. Cutter, John Seery, and Ellis M. Burgess. Others who sang from time to time were John French, Charlie Stevens, Charlie Brocket, Maggie Nixon and Maria Stevens.

Another Club, calling themselves the Awkward Squad, was organized after the War. This Club, which became popular, was composed of Allen Fast, Jim McGinnis, Charlie Cutter, Maggie and Fida Edwards, Emma Bliss, Phronia Owens, and Dora Burgess. One of their number when but a little girl sang at a concert given in Princeville by the afterwards world-famous Emma Abbott. While practicing at the Owens' Hotel previous to her recital, Miss Abbott heard the voice of a little girl in the distance, imitating her with such sweetness and purity of tone that she sought her out and arranged for her appearance on the platform that evening. The little girl was Phronia Owens, and of her, as well as her sisters, Princeville became very proud. Lydia Owens, who has devoted her life to music, began teaching singing in Princeville and vicinity at the age of seventeen. She has studied music in Chicago, London and Paris. She led the sopranos in the chorus of "The Creation" when it was given by Parepa Rosa at her last appearance in Chicago. She led the quartette in the People's Church in Chicago for years and is still successfully following her chosen work. Carrie Bell Owens, a younger sister, also studied abroad and, like her sister, has been a successful teacher of piano and voice in Chicago.

Another line in which Princeville has been unusually rich is in her male quartettes. Many can remember the one composed of Jim Carman, Frank Slater, Paul Hull, and Harry Burgess. Their popularity soon became so great that no entertainment was complete without them as a drawing card. Then there were Willis Hoag, Eden Andrews, Walt Fast, Mervin Hoag (whose place was filled when he left Princeville, by Sherman Henry), who were sought after from far and near, and who loved so much to sing that they were known to sit on the cemetery fence and sing to an imaginary audience at midnight. Clarence Phillips, Otto Rogers, Byron and Emmett Fast formed another group which made an indelible impression on the peo-

ple who heard them. The next quartette to delight the public was composed of Carl B. Moore, Addie Dart, W. M. Keck, and Dr. Hawkes. The people of to-day never fail to show their appreciation of our present quartette composed of Dr. Hawkes, W. M. Keck, W. O. Foster, Harry Rose; and our present high school male quartette composed of Orvis Hoag, Armond Foster, Luther Mansfield and Lester Hawkes, may make them all take a minor place when they reach the zenith of their power.

As a community, we owe much gratitude to the Improvement Society, for a line of work adopted by them in the year 1908. Several attempts had been made to put a musical instructor into our school, but finances were low and music uncertain, so the Improvement Society voted to assume the responsibility of paying the instructor's salary. They continued to do this until the year 1918, when the Board of Directors were able to assume the responsibility. Besides the payment of the instructor's salary the Improvement Society bought and donated to the school a piano, several organs, paid for much of the music used, and gave a donation for the purchase of victrola records.

Nor do we forget our Church Choirs which have always been in their places through fair or foul weather to cheer or encourage us, or to soothe and make us forget our sorrows. Their cooperation with such faithful persons as Maggie Edwards, who played the organ and led the singing in the Presbyterian Church for years; Mrs. Maria Auten who, undaunted by family cares brought her little ones into the choir with her and played the organ while she sang; and Hattie Blanchard Wear, who began playing and singing in the Methodist Church at the age of fourteen, and who has served through regular services and revivals unceasingly; and Alice Peters, who sang her way into the hearts of the people here and in foreign lands, and finally into Heaven; and Marie Henry, whose voice was never more powerful than when uplifted in song

for the cause of humanity; and others as devoted; has had an influence for good which cannot be estimated. Edward Auten Jr., with the assistance of Marie Henry, through persistent effort among the people succeeded in raising by subscription enough money to buy and place in the Presbyterian Church, in June 1905, our first pipe organ, and Mr. Auten has been pouring forth his soul through his beloved organ ever since, to the appreciation of his hearers.

On the evening of the dedication of the organ Miss Edith Campbell, who has become one of the best pipe organists in Peoria, gave a recital which delighted the audience and recalled her faithful work as organist and leader in musical work of the church while she lived in Princeville.

As we come to the present time, we cannot fail to pay a tribute to Miss Fern Parents who for several years played and sang, first in the Catholic Church, and later in the Methodist Church, and who has given her wonderful gift of song and leadership so freely to the people, that we feel she is our very own.

Through the cooperation of the many people who love to use their voices in the praise of God, Princeville has had some wonderful treats in oratorios, cantatas, and other musical entertainments, the excellence of which has brought audiences which tax our Churches to the limit.

May we never lack for singers in our Churches, and may there always be someone to honor and cherish the singers of each generation as their accomplishments shall also become reminiscences.

ODE ON A PAIR OF OLD ANDIRONS.

By Ruth E. Perkins, a grand-niece of Elizabeth A. Slane ("Aunt Betty") of Princeville who had owned these Andirons. 1917.

Dignified, solemn, antequely modern, the old hand-wrought iron andirons stand guard in the old-fashioned

fireplace. On the evenings when no fire leaps and grasps at the shadows in the fireplace they seem only what they actually are, marvelously preserved relics of the past; but when there is a fire in that fireplace they change, slowly, mysteriously, and through the medium of the ruddy flames, become the romantic historians of over a hundred years ago.

Against the glowing background they stand, black sentinels, while between them, as through an open portal, go the spirits of our imaginations to find, in the glowing embers, pictures of the long ago.

Where are the infinitely skillful, work hardened hands which fashioned from the native metal those everliving monuments to his memory?

What giants of the forest have lain, shorn of their beauties, pathetic in their helpless strength, cradled on their black arms, then to be wrapped forever in the warming blanket of the flames?

What scenes of household work and pleasures have they witnessed? What sumptuous Christmas dinners cooked within the fireplace's cavernous mouth? What stories told around the fire on a winter's evening while the children cracked nuts and roasted chestnuts and apples in the glowing coals? What apple parings and quilting bees? What candy pulls and jolly kitchen dances, while the winking, twinkling, dancing flames kept time as did the dancers to the music? What tender lover's sighs, and mother's crooning lullabies? What swarthy Indian faces, giving back a redder hue to the crackling, snapping fire of an early settler's log cabin? What scenes of want, and hunger and stubborn courage and hope and faith? What pictures of thanksgiving and joy and love?

Over a hundred years, and the faces and forms, the sorrows and pleasures of those people of long ago are gone to return no more. Still those old black, hand-wrought andirons stand, silent sentinels, content—with their memories.

REMINISCENCES BY PHRONIA OWENS HALL
1920, 1921 and 1922.

Stephen A. Douglas Visit to Princeville

During the Lincoln and Douglas campaign a wonderful experience came to the little Owens children. They heard their father say, "The Little Giant will be here to supper tonight. He's going to make a speech in the hall." The only giants they knew were in the circus which occasionally visited Chillicothe, so they could hardly wait for the night to come. The bands began to play, and cheers could be heard on all sides. They kept out of sight as much as possible, fearing they might be sent to bed early. Finally they stole down the stairs and peeked into the sitting room and there, lying on the lounge, was a man. And at the sight of that God-like head, they whispered, "Yes, that's a giant's head." Just as they had reached that far in their whispering, a pair of the dearest, kindly eyes looked at the little culprits, and the richest voice said, "Little ones come in and talk to me won't you?"

They went in at once, and up to the lounge, placing their hands in the outstretched ones of the Little Giant. He asked the name of each. Then he said, "Willie you'll give me a kiss, won't you?" Willie did without hesitation, as did Eddy. The little girl did not respond. Then he said, "Phronia aren't you going to give me a kiss?" "Oh no," said the little imp, "Girls mustn't kiss giants." The wonderful Douglas understood, and laughed, and laughed, as he still held the hand of the little girl. Then baby Eddy spoke up, "I like you!" "Do you now?" said the Douglas, then looked expectantly at the other two. Willie promptly responded, "I do too!" Phronia hesitated, then—as the kindly eyes looked into hers—she said, "Oh yes, I like you, but I must not kiss you." He looked at her—then—"You dear little woman, you!" Then the Mothers voice was heard calling, and they bade good-bye to their "Little Giant" and went up stairs to bed;

but not to sleep for some time, for the wonderful Douglas had impressed himself on the minds and hearts of those children forever. They longed to follow him. The receding notes of the band seemed to be bearing their loved friend away, far away from them. The morning came, and with eager faces they came down the stairs with a longing in their hearts to greet their "Little Giant" again. And many tears were shed when they were told that he had gone.

Today—the only one left of that little company kneels at the tomb of Stephen A. Douglas. More than sixty years have passed since the little girl of the Yesterdays looked into his dear kind eyes, and placed her hand in his. Wonderful indeed is a personality which will stamp itself so indelibly on the heart and mind of a child. He rests from all trouble and care, in the city of Chicago. His tomb is surrounded with beautiful foliage, trees, and flowers, while to the East, great Lake Michigan washes her waves in a requiem at his feet. His majestic figure in bronze tops the great shaft of his monument; but in the heart of the little girl he builded a monument which time, nor space, can ever destroy. Gaze on, kindly eyes across the waves to the distant shores; and in "the Land where our dreams come true," may the little girl of the Yesterdays find you.

PHRONIA OWENS HALL.

Note. S. S. Slane says: The reception Committee on the occasion of the Douglas visit to Princeville in 1857 or '58, was Benjamin Slane, Col. James Henry and Esq. Ira Moody. Mr. Slane, as President of the meeting, introduced Mr. Douglas, who spoke from the South porch of Hitchcock's hall.

Friday afternoons at the old stone schoolhouse were given to speaking. The first time the little Owens children attended, they heard an orator in—embryo—declaim "Mary had a little lamb." "Its

fleece was white as snow." They enjoyed the masterpiece immensely; but could hardly wait to get home. Then began a search for a most wonderful insect. Every dog and cat in the neighborhood was thoroughly investigated. Their dog Ponto's experience was especially tiresome. Even though there were six little hands busy, it took some time to go over the body of the huge mastiff. He bore it patiently—as do all great souls bear the trials and vexations of this life. Columbus could not have been more enthusiastic over discovering the new world, than were these children in pursuit of the new insect. When asked by the mother what they were doing, they said "Why, we're huntin' for white fleas." "A little girl in school spoke about a little lamb that had white fleas." The mother could hardly keep from showing what she thought, but quietly explained to the would-be discoverers the difference in the words which sounded so much alike. But oh, the disappointment to the energetic little workers! Ponto was perfectly satisfied with the explanation.

PHRONIA OWENS HALL.

Few of those in Princeville know that one of the fiercest battle of the 60's was fought in that town. When the news came of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the children were coming from school across the public square. Two girls were walking side by side. The older said with a sneer, "I'm glad old Lincolns' dead!" The little red head beside her looked at her in amazement, then got busy. When she had finished, the enemy lay yelling on the ground, minus two handfuls of hair, several pieces of epidermis, and the blood of a traitor to our glorious Lincoln was moistening the soil of the patriotic town. When the little red head arrived home, her mother exclaimed, "What's happened to your new sunbonnet?" The little brother spoke up, "She was fightin' with a girl

all cross the square." "What for?" said the Mother. The reply came like a shot. "Cause that girl said she was glad old Lincoln was dead!" The Mother looked at the red head, picked up the new sunbonnet, went into the next room and closed the door. There were no lickers in the family that day.

Thomas Alwood kept the dram shop of Princeville in the 50's. Every Saturday afternoon many would come from miles around to celebrate. Two most interesting characters would, after filling up, engage in a fight. They would seldom hit each other. Having imbibed so freely, their eye sight was poor. They would strike what looked like knockouts, miss, then fall over on the ground. After tiring of that, they would stagger to some tree or side of a house, and sleep off the effects of their spree. Many times a little girl would find Bill leaning against the tavern kept by her father. The drunkard was a friend to the little child who often sang to him. He would call to her, "Come my lil' friend, shing to me." "Shing, Do they mish me at home, do they mish me." The little girl would sing the old song.

"Do they miss me at home, do they miss me,
'Twould be an assurance most dear
To know that this moment some loved one
Was saying, I wish he were here."

Bill, joining in a word or two, shedding a few tears, and joining in again, would finally roll over on the ground and go to sleep. No matter how much under the influence of liquor, Bill was always the courteous gentleman to his little friend. She loved him, as did her dog Ponto. They would have fought 'til they died for old Bill. Why is it a child, and a dog, always love a drunkard? A mystery unsolved.

I think we can all look back to some time or place where a word was spoken, or an act performed, which

helped us along the difficult path of life. Mine came one day at the old Academy, when Maggie Edwards read her most helpful essay, "Nil desperandum," (never despair!) I thrilled, and thrilled, as she read it. A short time after that, in my thirteenth year, I left Princeville. In all the years following, that splendid motto has remained with me. When sorrows and trials have come—as they do to all mortals—I have said, Nil desperandum! I still repeat it! And shall do so until the battle shall be over.

PHRONIA OWENS HALL.

The "Travelers Rest" kept by William Owens was a stopping place for many of the noted men of Illinois on their hunting trips up Spoon River way,—Clark and Bob Ingersoll, Oglesby, Yates, Tom Cratty, many, many who made Illinois famous for her statesmen. 'Twas no small task for Mrs. Owens to prepare the wonderful suppers which were served at midnight for those ravenously hungry hunters on their homeward way, their hunting bags filled with game from the great forests around Princeville. Oh the clashes of wit, and the jolly laughter, as they would gather at the long table set for them. And many were the words of praise bestowed on Mrs. Owens and her very capable helpers, Mary Umbaugh and Sarah Chambers. My, what strong, brave souls, were the women of those days! Hardly an hour in the twenty-four they could call their own for rest or recreation. No age, past, or present, can surpass them.

So, old Illinois, when yer a hearkin back
To the days o' huntin', fishin', an' swimmin',
In yer words of praise—Now don't be slack,
Jest take off yer hat to them wimmin.

In the days when ye was sore beset,
An the situation was a grim un,
Did they holler, an fret? No, ye jest bet.
Not a squeal from them gritty wimmin.

They picked up the ax, they picked up the hoe,
They made supper when light was a dimmin',
From morn til night they was on the go,
My! What was they made of—them winmin?

We know, when they was drawin' near "The Gate",
Good St. Peter 'd keep the light a glimmin',
An' at "The Entrance" he'd patiently wait
Til they was all there—them faithful winmin.

PHRONIA OWENS HALL.

Oct. 10, 1920.

MARION KLINCK, THE ORATOR, HAS A RIVAL.

One of the young scholars at the old stone school house was not satisfied with the soft little pieces given to the girls to speak on Friday afternoons. She would hear the boys, Marion Klinck, Allen Fast, Warren Bouton and others speak such perfectly thrilling and bloodcurdling pieces, that she determined 'twas not fair to make the girls speak "Twinkle, twinkle little star" and "Sing little birdie, sing." One memorable afternoon Marion Klinck spoke "Rienzi's Address to the Romans." Talk about oratory! They knew his efforts could not be equalled in the world. When he came to the lines, "Rouse ye Romans!" "Rouse ye slaves!" they were all roused and were slaves at his bidding. The little girl, however, felt that she too, could rouse them, if she could speak that piece. So the next day she determined she would go where she could practice undisturbed, and prove that a girl could rouse 'em too. Selecting Cap. Williams field, she wended her way to the stadium. The woods were full of birds and squirrels, which pleased her immensely, as they were her friends, she knew. Mounting a huge log which stretched across an old path, she began the greatest effort of her life. As she progressed, the forest friends began to show uneasiness new to them when their little friend was near. When

she reached those incomparable lines, "Rouse, ye Romans!" every bird took flight, and the squirrels disappeared as if by magic. The successful oratress stood erect with hands stretched forth as if in the real presence of the Romans, and said, "Haven't I proved that my speech is as good as Marion's?" "Didn't I rouse 'em?" She went home, dancing and skipping all the way. Of course she did not mention that she wished to cross swords with Marion on next speakin' day for the prize. She knew 'twould be no use. The judges were men! The teacher was a man! They, of course, would be shocked at a small girl speaking such a "piece." Those days 'twas women sufferin'. Today, 'tis Women's Suffrage!

Marion, I challenge you!

Steve Bunker drove the stage between Peoria and Toulon in the 60's. One day a man spoke slightly of his wife to Bunker. Steve turned on him and said, "Mr. ——— if an angel from heaven was to come down here, and tell me your wife wasn't a good woman, I'd say, 'Mister angel, you get back to Heaven mighty quick, before you get your wings clipped!'"

Good old Steve!

PHRONIA OWENS HALL.

BABY DAYS: A TRIBUTE TO S. S. SLANE.

When William and Mary Owens took possession of "the old tavern" (parts of it still stand) they called it "The Travellers Rest", and many noted men of Illinois found the name appropriate. Their daughter Sophronia had arrived at the mature age of four and a half years. She enjoyed the new home immensely, for at that time there came into her life her first sweet-heart. He passed by on the path which led 'round the old corner many times a day, and she would watch for him. He came from down by the old saw-mill, where the great walnut trees were. Every

child in Princeville knew that walnut grove, and the winter evenings were made glorious, as the family and friends would gather around the huge fireplace, and partake of unmatched walnuts.

Every day Sophronia would take her stand on the old porch at the corner, to watch her Knight pass by. Soon, from down the road, he would appear. Head up, shoulders back, fearless eyes—large and steadfast—looking straight forward. Then, when he had passed, she would tip-toe behind him, and follow as long as she dared. She would look away up to that lofty head, and wonder, and wonder how long it would be before **her** head would be as near to the sky as his.

The years went by, many changes came. And the little girl of the yesterdays became a woman,—with all the perplexities which have attended woman since she first partook of that treacherous Apple, in her earnest desire to please Mr. Adam.

After more than sixty years Sophronia returns to the old home town. She wanders about trying to find the old familiar places. They too are gone, like the gold from her hair. She goes down where the old saw-mill used to stand. Not a trace of it! The glorious walnut trees have vanished! The little creek, which used to bubble so merrily, looks as though it too was tired, oh, so tired waiting for the little feet of by-gone-days to come and patter in it. The home of her Knight is gone, taking with it the dear, sweet memories of her baby days.

With tears suffusing her eyes, she turns and wanders back to the old Alwood place where she was born. The railroad had taken off all the beautiful garden, trees and rose-bushes, but part of the house still stands, as if in defiance of "the advance of progress." Its spirit renews the courage of Sophronia as, with book and pencil in hand, she stops by the East fence to note the hop-vine which seems a brave descendant of the by-gone one which used to furnish the yeast for many a loaf of matchless bread.

Then she wanders on toward Cap. Williams' field. Where, **where** is that wonderful place? A modern ball ground and modern homes have driven away the bluebells, Jack-in-the-pulpits, and violets, and the marvelous number of singing birds, and squirrels and rabbits. That field really belonged to the children in those days. No one disputed their rights. For **they** did not go forth to destroy as in the present age.

With the rebellion of childhood filling her heart she returns, with lagging step, to the town. She comes to "the old public square" (now a modern park) where there is a gathering of old settlers for their annual picnic.

Suddenly she beholds a figure, tall, with only a slight stoop to the shoulders, approaching. As he comes nearer, she looks into a pair of keen gray eyes looking straight forward—unconquerable. Then she boldly puts out her hand, and speaks his name. He looks into her eyes while courteously holding her hand, but alas—he does not know her. She has partaken freely of life's tragedies in the great world, while he has remained in the old home town. Her hair is whiter than is his e'en though she came to the world many, many years after his arrival on this planet.

Then she speaks the name of her baby-hood days, and those wonderful eyes light up with the same kindly look they held away back when she used to trot along behind him to admire his wonderful height. His keen intellect has stayed with him. And one knows, when she looks into those eyes, that the indomitable courage is still back of them. When he reaches St. Peter's Gate that look will still be there, and the Great Door will swing upon at once, to receive him—the Knight of her baby-hood days. "Clean, fine, honest, faithful!" will come The Voice from within. "Enter thou into the joys of Paradise, and greet those whom thou hast loved in the olden days, but who preceded thee into my Kingdom!"

And when I too shall come to that Gate, may we
grasp hands just as in the olden days.

For Auld Lang Syne.

PHRONIA OWENS HALL.

BABY DAYS: A TRIBUTE TO MR. AND MRS.
PETER AUTEN SR.

Away back in the "old stone school-house" days, a little girl used to wander along the great osage hedge which marked the property of Peter Auten Sr. adjoining the school-house. There never was such a fine hedge in all the wide world, thought the small one, as she would stop to visit with the birds and butterflies. The Katy-dids, crickets, and modest old toads, all enjoyed the glorious play of light and shade underneath its branches. The glimpses of a wondrous garden, the other side, made her think of the Heaven her grandmother used to tell about. And every time she would go there, as the sun was near setting, the crimson and gold lights would play on the hollyhocks. They swayed to and fro, making her think of the Angels in that beautiful place grandmother never tired of recalling.

Her mother had taught her never to intrude on neighbor's gardens. So she had to content herself, for a while, just peeping through the hedge. Then came the wondrous day when she was invited to come in and view its beauties. She came along where the fence joined the hedge, then on—to the porch which was near the path in front; all the time gazing wistfully at the glories beyond. The wistfulness must have been apparent to the kind faced lady who sat on the porch, for she said, in such a friendly tone, "Phronia, would you like to come in and see the flowers?"

Would she! It was as if Heaven's gate had opened to her. She was past speaking but bobbed her little red head in acquiescence. Then followed one of the

most wonderful experiences of her life. Walking beside her Kind Lady, as she ever after called her in her heart, they wandered through those enchanting paths. She did not touch a flower. They were too sacred.

On and on they went from one glory to another. Phronia was spellbound! Her little breast seemed ready to burst with the joy of it all. She will never forget her amazement when the Kind Lady said, as she grasped the little hand, "Phronia, you love flowers, I know, and I'm going to pick some for you."

O little child heart! Born with a love for all things beautiful. 'Twas more than she could comprehend. A tear boldly stood on her cheek as she stammered "Oh, oh—Yes—Yes—please!"

She will never, never forget those kindly eyes looking into hers as the flowers were placed in her hand. Then they walked back to the gate. The little feet passed through. The kindly hand held hers for a moment as she said "Come again, Phronia!" When the little red head bobbed again, Kind Lady understood that the wee one's heart was too full for utterance.

From that time a sweet friendship held them both. And in a short time Phronia had the joy of meeting her Kindly Gentleman—Mr. Peter Auten Sr. He too seemed bent on giving joy and happiness to the little red head. She loved to steal along the fence, then bob her head in front of the gate just to hear her Kindly Gentleman call, "Well, well, there's Phronia!" "Come in, come in!" And many times she sat at the table with them, and "remembered her manners" the very best she could, in honor of those she revered and loved.

The years have come and gone, Phronia is no longer young. The red locks are now white. Her Kind Lady and Kindly Gentleman have long since gone to roam in God's Beautiful Garden. And as Phronia sits and muses—when the sun is throwing

its crimson and gold rays over all—her thoughts fly back to those happy days of her childhood with those dear old friends.

And she prays in her heart—O, Blessed One, help Phronia to be worthy so that she may come to walk in Thy Beautiful Garden along with those who were so dear to her here—And when she reaches Thy Gate may she hear the dear voices calling “Phronia, come in, come in!” Amen.

PHRONIA OWENS HALL.

Written this seventh day of September, 1921, in loving remembrance of those never-to-be-forgotten friends.

REMINISCENCES OF CIVIL WAR DAYS.

By Lydia Owens Streeter, 1920.

One of the bright spots in memory of the 60's is a trip of the Princeville Glee Club to Peoria to participate in the exercises of a Republican mass meeting, where, after a solo by the narrator, Gov. Yates took off his cloak and placed it on the shoulders of the young singer. At the close of the meeting Editor Emory of the Peoria Transcript invited us in a body to spend the night at his home where he and his charming wife dispensed a never-to-be forgotten hospitality.

During the war, Maud Charles and I on our saddle horses scoured the country for miles around Princeville, raising bounties to encourage young men to enlist. Scraping lint for the dressing of wounds was a common occupation for women and girls. One day as the writer started out on patriotic duty intent, the sound of fife and drum on the public square, where the militia was drilling, attracted the attention of Billy, the Arabian horse who had formerly belonged to a traveling show. The embarrassment and consternation of the rider, when Billy galloped directly in front of

the marching men and stood on his hind feet and performed several tricks, can be better imagined than described.

LYDIA OWENS STREETER.

Chicago, 10-14-20.

THE APPLE TREE ROW.

By Odillon B. Slane, 1920.

The Old Apple Tree Row which stood so many years on the South line of the South West Quarter of Section 24, Princeville Township and also the row of apple trees on the West line of the same quarter—due North from Wear's corners, were planted by Daniel Prince in 1824. This date is based upon a statement made by Josiah Fulton, a pioneer settler of Peoria Co. and who was considered reliable. Mr. Fulton with several companions following an Indian trail from Rock Island to Ft. Clark, Peoria, in 1826, found this apple tree row and from his best judgment the trees had been set out about two years. They also found a small nursery North on this same section and several trees of this nursery are still standing in what is known as Auten's pasture. According to S. S. Slane, Daniel Prince started this nursery from apple seeds obtained from a traveler passing through the country.

OLD PRAIRIE TRAILS.

By Odillon B. Slane, 1920.

Years before white men saw the Illinois country, there were numberless trails leading from one distant point of interest to another; there were Indian trails, War trails, Buffalo trails and later, trails of the French and English explorers. Many of these trails were used for years by the early settlers, as means of communication; and later many of them became stage and mail routes. Time and space will not permit us to give a

detailed account of these trails, but those interested are referred to "Randall Parrish's Historic Illinois" pages 115 to 128. This author says: "The old roads growing out of these dim traces across the wilderness, were the arteries through which flowed the life blood of Illinois."

May we mention one Indian trail leading from Rock Island to Ft. Clark, Peoria. This trail passed through Stark County—on—and near the Princeville Cemetery, through Blanchard's timber South West of town and through the Auten and Slane land,—thence South Easterly to Ft. Clark.

The Kellogg trail extended from Peoria to Galena, via Dixon, Illinois. There was also an army trail (1832) from Dixon to Ottawa. The Kellogg trail was laid out by an early settler of that name in 1825. It crossed Marshall, Bureau, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson and Jo Davies Counties. The Kellogg trail followed an old Indian track ("Historic Illinois," page 172.) The natural instinct of the Indian as a path finder was beyond question and the principal trails in an early day show very few mistakes of judgment. So far as possible large rivers were avoided, but when they had to be met and crossed, shallow fords were selected. High rocky hills were penetrated by natural passes, while the best camping grounds were selected for the end of the day's journey. It seems that Peoria Lake was a favored meeting place—the end of many a long, long Indian trail.

THE EARLIEST ROADS.

By Peter Auten, 1922.

Location of the new state hard roads has brought up discussion as to the most logical route from Peoria to Princeville, and those contesting for the Mt. Hawley Road point back to the route chosen by the early stage coaches, as proof that theirs is the natural and logical route.

Asked whether the stages came by way of Mt. Hawley or by way of Dunlap, Mr. S. S. Slane said at once, "There was no Dunlap on the map until the railroad went through and put it on the map." The stages, according to Mr. Slane, after reaching the site of Keller Station, whether they came out by the "old fair grounds" and Prospect Avenue road, or whether by Knoxville Avenue, had only the one route to Princeville, via the Mt. Hawley road,—stopping at Southampton, West Hallock, and often times at Wm. Houston's at the center of Akron Township, and thence straight West into Princeville. This road skirts the brow of the Illinois River bluffs and the edge of the timber, and has no hills to speak of. Southampton, to be exact, was located two miles South of West Hallock, on the East side of the line between Hallock and Akron Townships.

"Mt. Hawley" from which the road was named, was a point on the brow of the bluff, passed by the stage route, on the "John Holmes" farm, South West quarter of Sec. 29, Medina Township. Some rods East of the present Holmes house was an old log house built by an elderly Mr. Truman Hawley, where he and one of his boys kept Post Office, known as Mt. Hawley Post Office. (One mile East and one half mile North of present site of Alta.) All Princeville mail came through this Mt. Hawley Post Office.

In Judge David McCulloch's History of Peoria County, published in 1902, the Chapter on "Early Roads, Ferries and Bridges" discusses various roads and ferries, and then refers to the "County Commissioners Court", the body which appeared to run the County before the days of township organization and before there was a County Clerk. The County Commissioners Court appointed viewers from time to time who laid out roads in various directions from Peoria, and those different roads were later, to all intents and purposes, adopted as state roads. From Page 86 we quote the following, which probably refers to the

road that we are discussing: "At the March term, 1829, viewers were appointed to locate a road from Peoria to the West bounds of the County by way of Prince's Grove and in the direction of Rocky Island.....At the June term, 1830, these viewers made their report and the road was established."

On Page 88 is reference to a road laid out from Peoria in the direction of Stephenson, now Rock Island, which was made a state road by Act of Legislature Feb. 7, 1837. "It came by way of Lafayette and Princeville, thence diagonally to Mt. Hawley.

On Page 89 the same paragraph continues, "In addition to these, there was also a state road laid out by Act of Feb. 10, 1837, from Peoria to Hendersonville in Knox County, by way of Prince's Mill (near Slackwater Bridge.) This road occupied substantially the same route as the one which had been laid out, in part at least, by the County Commissioners." Field notes of this and other roads as finally laid out, may be found in "County Road Book" in Recorder's Office, Peoria.

Again on Page 89 we read, "By the First of April, 1839, communication by stage had been established from Peoria over the following routes: To Stephenson (Rock Island) by Wyoming, Wethersfield (near Kewanee), etc."

In the chapter on Princeville Township, Page 770, we read as follows: "Before railroads were built, Princeville was one of the stopping places on the stage routes running from Peoria and Chillicothe, through Southampton to Princeville and to the West and North West. The stage, which carried the mail as well as passengers, came at first once a week, then twice, and later three times a week, stopping at the Bliss—McMillen Hotel."

Also in the Chapter on Radnor Township, Page 793, written by Napoleon Dunlap, we read the following: "The only Post Office in Radnor Township before the building of the Rock Island and Peoria Railroad, was kept by Enoch Huggins on Sec. 35. The mail was

carried from Peoria three times a week. This office did not continue long. There was a mail-route from Peoria by way of Lafayette, through Medina and Akron, but most of the people received their mail at Peoria until the building of the railroad. In the first settlement of the country the wagon road took a straight course from Mt. Hawley to Princeville; but, as the prairie became settled, every one would turn the travel around his own land, but was anxious to have it go straight through his neighbor's. An attempt was once made to open up a state road from Peoria to Rock Island, but the opposition to its going diagonally through the farms was so great it had to be given up."

The "Kellogg Trail", later called the Galena Road, and still called by the latter name, goes from Peoria right up the Illinois River for several miles, past "the narrows", and then heading for Northampton. In the early day, this Galena Road continued to Princeton, and to the lead mines at Galena in the extreme North West corner of the State of Illinois. Princeville, however, had a Galena Road of its own, coming up from the direction of Canton and Farmington over our present Jubilee road, crossing the original platted town of Princeville in a Northeasterly direction and continuing Northeasterly towards Princeton. There, presumably, it intersected the other Galena Road which came up from Peoria through Northampton (see Map of Early Princeville, Vol. II, History and Reminiscences.)

The Indian Trail referred to in the article on Old Prairie Trails elsewhere in this volume, was the route for the stage coaches and mail from Princeville Northwest to Slack Water Bridge on Spoon River, and continuing Northwest to Toulon, Lafayette and Rock Island.

THE APOSTOLIC CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

By Peter Auten, 1922.

This church, composed wholly of some of our best German population, was organized about 1870, on the "Streitmatter Prairie". In fact, the history of the Streitmatter family and those whom they have married, is largely the history of this church.

Mr. Christian Streitmatter, one of the six Streitmatter brothers, was working at his trade as a shoemaker in Peoria, when he learned of the new religion which had been started in Switzerland by Samuel Frälich and spread through Hungary, Wurttemberg, Baden, and finally to the United States, by journeymen tradesmen who were believers. The Church was first organized in the United States in 1848 at Croghan, N. Y., and has spread until it now has organizations in all parts of the United States. Mr. Christian Streitmatter joined the church of this faith in Peoria, then came out and told his brothers of the principles and beliefs which appealed to him, and most of the brothers adopted the same faith. The Apostolic Christian Church resembles the Dunkards and Mennonites in many ways, but is entirely distinct from them, and the name Amish, sometimes applied to them, is not correctly used.

The Apostolic Christian Church of Akron, or the Streitmatter Prairie, as its members often spoke of it, when first organized, had Mr. Christian Streitmatter as the first minister. Services were held for a number of years at the homes of the members in geographical rotation, benches or seats being moved from house to house. In 1880, just East of the Christian Streitmatter residence in the South West corner of Section 3, Akron Township, they erected their first house of worship, on ground donated by Jacob Streitmatter. This house, as afterwards enlarged, was provided with vestibule, audience room and a large and commodious kitchen

fully equipped with range, dishes, tables and chairs. Two services were held each Sabbath, and between services a simple meal was served in the kitchen. One thing worthy of mention and imitation in the days of horse vehicles, was the splendid provision made for the comfort of teams driven to the church. They had more expensive and a greater number of horse sheds than were to be found around any other public building in the county. The sheds still standing, 1922, are the second set that was built.

The "teachers" or ministers of the organization have been as follows:

Christian Streitmatter, from organization to 1895;
Karl Wirth, who shared the ministry for a time with Mr. Christian Streitmatter, died 1888;

Louis Herbold, from 1895 until his death in 1901;

Frank Wörtz, until his death in 1905;

Gottlieb Hermann, until his death in 1906;

Fred Rager, until he moved to Ohio in 1916;

Gottlieb Herrmann, until the present writing, 1922;

Wm. Feucht, sharing the ministry at the present time.

The first five named ministers all lie buried in the cemetery of the Church located two miles East and one and one-half miles North of Princeville.

With the older generation retiring to town and making room for the younger men on their home farms, the need of a new Church in some town became apparent. Princeville was chosen as against two or three other towns under consideration, and in the season of 1920-1921 the present fine new church was built, at a cost of approximately \$60,000.00 on Akron Avenue, just inside the Princeville village limits. A large stable and auto shed is in the rear of this building, keeping up the tradition of ample shelter for teams and vehicles. Five acres of ground were purchased for the site of this church, in order that there might be ample room for a cemetery, and there has been one burial to date in this new plot, that of

Gottlieb Herrmann's mother, Mrs. Rosine Herrman, who died on Nov. 23, 1920.

The Apostolic Christian Church members are to be commended for their uniform industry and masterful intensive farming. It is one of the teachings of their church that even the ministers must work at their trade or their farming, and get no salary. They have contributed in large measure to the material development of Akron and the adjoining townships.

SKETCHES OF "MONICA" BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.

By Stewart Campbell. 1922.

This group of sketches is intended to present local views of the prairie around the present site of Monica prior to the Civil War. It is not a history, though history is the material with which the sketches are drawn. The sketches do not confine themselves to the prairie or entirely to the immediate neighborhood: no picture can be presented without the necessary lights. This little bit of prairie lived not unto itself, but is part of a whole, which whole is often brought in to make the part more vivid. The writer trusts, however, that he has localized his pictures; that the reader will get some conceptions of how the people here lived prior to the Civil War, why they came, what ideals and motives ruled them, what material environment they had, how they and the environment shaped each other.

Materials have been drawn mainly from personal interviews with early settlers or their sons and daughters, or from records of such interviews preserved by Mr. Edward Auten Sr. and Mr. Peter Auten, from old school schedules and other original papers. For the larger setting the reader is referred to "Township Histories" reprinted in 1906 by Auten & Auten from "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of

Peoria County" (Munsell Publishing Co., Chicago 1902). "History and Reminiscences" Volumes I and II published by the Old Settlers' Union of Princeville and Vicinity, and some good Student's History of Illinois. (A very good one has been written by George W. Smith of the State Normal School at Carbondale.)

The actual settling of our part of Illinois may be said to have begun in 1817. Prior to that time there had been explorers, missionaries, and traders with Indians, but the settlement of the state had been mostly in the parts farther south.

Soon after the close of the War of 1812-14, Congress set aside for the benefit of soldiers a large tract of land between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, now known as the Military Tract. In 1817 Peoria County was surveyed, and the soldiers and their heirs began to take up the land. The southwest quarter of Section 29 was patented October 6, 1817, to one John Cady (the first in Princeville township), and others followed. Not many of the patentees settled on the land, but some did, and many sold their titles and thus the land was available for settlement. But the Indians were still here and often they were hostile, so that there was little development of the country for some time.

In 1832 the Indians were finally defeated in the Black Hawk War and expelled from the country. The settlers poured in rapidly, and soon filled up all the land that they considered available. They lived in and near the groves near Princeville, near Spoon River near Jubilee, anywhere that they could find both timber and promising soil. But they did not like the prairie. One of the men who recalls those times vividly says he did not know of a house more than eighty rods from timber. (S. S. Slane) The prairie was undrained, lacked a safe supply of drinking water since they did not know then that they could get good water by digging (Mr. Slane): prairie fires were to be feared, and above all there was neither fuel nor building material for all that vast prairie. And so it comes

about that the history of the open country around Monica does not really begin until there was already considerable development around it.

About 1847 a very important use for the mysterious "stone coal" was discovered, and in 1848 the Illinois and Michigan canal was completed and the lumber of the Great Lakes region was at our door. The treeless prairies had come into their own.

WEST PRINCEVILLE plays a large though short-lived part in the neighborhood history. This village was begun in 1856 or '57 when James and Joseph O'Brien established their "wagon shop" and began to make wagons, harrows and wheel-less cultivators. Much of the land around had been taken up. Mr. O'Brien Sr. had the East half of the South West quarter of Sec. 19; old Mr. John Seery, father of Miles, had the West half and lived in a brick house thereon. Wm. Lynch and Joseph Armstrong owned and lived on the North West and North East quarters respectively of the same Section. The O'Brien shop was on the South side of the road, where the proprietors had eighty acres of the North West quarter of Sec. 30. Joseph O'Brien had a house on this eighty, "Billy" O'Brien built on the South West corner of his father's eighty. (John McKune says the land South of O'Brien's was not occupied, but I do not think he meant it was not "taken up". Records would show about this.)

In 1858 the people of the neighborhood organized the Mt. Zion Methodist Church, which met in the Nelson School house on the West side of the North East quarter of Sec. 29, nearly two miles from West Princeville. In 1867 a church building was erected on the South West corner of Sec. 20.

William P. Hawver went to West Princeville near or after the close of the Civil War. About 1870 the houses from West to East were (1) a brick house on the corner, (2) Hawver's house, (3) Pigg's house, (4) Hawver's Grocery store and shoe shop, (5) and (6)

Covey's wagon shop and Covey's house (Now Dr. Dicks' house in Monica), (7) Lovett's blacksmith shop, (8) Henry Cummins' house (now Mrs. Ayers' house in Monica), (9) Onias Cummins' house. The school house was across the road from and North of the present Nelson school house (Mrs. A. B. DeBord).

The O'Brien wagon shop flourished and shipped wagons and harrows far and wide. After Monica was laid out on the newly built railroad, West Princeville ceased to exist. The O'Brien's went to Kewanee.

SCHOOLS. My earliest authentic record of the Nelson School is a schedule by Elizabeth Sabins, teacher. John Nelson and Reuben Deal directors. This schedule is in modern form, covers the period from May 9 to September 9, 1859, which is four years after the legislature first provided for a REAL SYSTEM of public free schools. The teacher was entitled to "forty fore dollars and—47 cents". There were thirty four "scholars" from the families of Nelson, Deal, Aten, Lits, Hill, Cook, Duffy, Parnell, Myers, Mendel, Jewel, Murdock, Walkington, Brenklimker, Lincoln, Welch, and O'Brien. There were seventy-seven days of school and most of the pupils attended very regularly.

In 1860 the school was taught from May 7 to August 24 by Josephine Munson, directors John Nelson and Clark Hill. The salary for the term was \$56.50. There were 32 pupils from the home district besides eight from other districts.

District No. 7 (afterward Monica school) was "in the Blanchard neighborhood". Private or subscription schools had existed from a very early day in this neighborhood, and a public school seems to have been organized about as soon as the law allowed.

Our early settlers always had a wish for good schools but the strong pro-slavery element of southern Illinois succeeded until 1855 in preventing any but the most meager public schools. About all that was permitted by the legislature was what was necessary to

administer the state school fund which arose from the sale of land granted by Congress for schools. This fund seems often to have paid the teacher about two cents per day per pupil in actual attendance. Because of this little fund each township was a school township with school trustees who received the state pittance and had some very meager powers.

As soon as the law of 1855 permitted it, our people began to better their schools and District No. 7 did not lag behind the rest. The school house was located on the East side of the North West quarter of Sec. 27, was later moved to the North East corner of the same quarter, after Monica was established it was moved to near the site of the home of Mrs. Meara (date 1922) which is just south of the CB&Q railroad and near the North East corner of the South West quarter of Sec. 21. Still later when the two story house was built in Monica, this peripatetic school house was moved to the North West corner of the South West quarter of Sec. 22 by Henry C. Calhoun and made into a home for his son, E. B. Calhoun, who still occupies it. (E. B. Calhoun).

Louisa M. Pickering taught this school from April 8 to July 3, 1856, in the spring following the enactment of the law of 1855. Henry C. Calhoun and Samuel Irwin, directors, paid her \$36. There were 28 pupils, most of them regular in attendance. The families were Blanchard, Calhoun, Albertson, Irwin, Phelps, Riel, Cornwell, Stowell. The text-books used were McGuffey's Readers, First to Fifth, Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, Thompson's Practical Arithmetic, Thompson's Mental Arithmetic, Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic, Mitchel's Primary Geography, Mitchel's Modern Geography, Well's School Grammar, Goodrich's History. The book list and schedule show after all these years that the teacher wrote a hand like copper plate engraving.

Josephine Munson taught the school later in the same year, July 17 to October 4, 1856, for \$36. There

were 25 pupils. Either heat or farm work seems to have made the attendance from two or three families less regular than in the preceding term, but for the most part the attendance was good. Miss Munson taught the school again in 1857, from April to August. Sarah J. Chase taught from April 10 to June 30, 1860, for \$48, showing that the salary had risen some.

The next records are after the school was in Monica. At different times during the years of 1875 and 1876, Wm. P. Hawver and James D. Purcell, directors, paid \$40 or \$45 per month. There were about forty pupils.

We also have records of some of the very early schools in surrounding neighborhoods. In the White's Grove district the private school became a public school so far as the law allowed. "On the first Saturday of October 1841" at a meeting of legal voters, a school district was formed out of "that part of the township lying nearest to Spoon River", and directors were elected. One of the directors signed the legal reports with "his mark". The teacher whom they employed the next year taught fifteen pupils from five families, from August 8 to October 29, 1842, "in the house formerly occupied by John Miller, now occupied by Samuel Irwin". The teacher claimed in her schedule \$13 for the term, but the director who could write, after doing some figuring on the margin of her schedule, finds that she is entitled to "\$4.74 and 2 mills" from the state fund, "\$11.75 and 9 mills" from the township fund, and that her compensation "would amount to \$3.50 over the demand". The attendance was very regular and school kept six days per week, so that we are impressed less by any scholastic shortcomings of director or teacher than by their thirst and hunger after the best they could get. The school was continued in November and December of the same year "in the house owned by Mr. Skinner". The attendance was pretty bad, but we have abundant circumstantial evidence that there was good excuse for this.

About 1844 this district built on the North East corner of Sec. 8, back forty rods in the field near a spring, the first PUBLIC school HOUSE of any kind in that region. This antedates by more than a decade the surrender of the slave power to the demand for public schools. The house was about thirteen feet square, and was built of lumber sawed at Slackwater. The walls were of thin siding only, and it was unplastered. It was heated by a stove which burned wood, until about 1847. Then Sam White brought in from Joseph Morrow's farm on Sec. 18 (near where Ernest LaMay now lives) a load of the mysterious "stone coal", and the fuel question of the treeless prairies was settled.

Miss Elizabeth Mary Campbell, afterward Mrs. Seery, taught here in the spring of 1856. The salary seems to have been at the rate of about \$25 per month. The text books were Webster's Orthography, McGuffey's Readers, and Thomson's Arithmetics. Penmanship was taught, but no text book is mentioned. (Archibald Smith, and Miss Campbell's schedules.)

There were schools in Princeville even before the ones above mentioned, but their history is very fully covered in books above referred to.

The First Princeville Academy is well described in the books referred to. Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Auten recall (Jan., 1922) that attendance was probably thirty to fifty. Studies were the three R's, Latin, Greek, Mathematics," a U. S. History the size of Webster's dictionary." Miss Marguerite Edwards recalls that the studies were Greek, Latin, Algebra, Geometry, three R's. There were single desks, and chairs that were screwed to the floor till the pupils had time to jerk them loose.

Jubilee College cannot be forgotten in mentioning the schools of this time. It was founded in 1839, chartered by the state legislature in 1847. Its history has been well published. Besides the records of the Old Settlers' Union, there are official college sources from

which can be gathered many interesting details. The expense was \$125 per 40 weeks, for board, room, tuition, and other things. Bedding etc. were furnished by the student; the college furnished certain enumerated furniture. The college regulated the pocket money of students. It prided itself with that delightfully modern boast on its seclusion from town vices. The college paper condensed a whole volume on the philosophy and religion of the period when it said of Bishop Chase's death in 1852 that it was "an event to which he had long looked forward with joyful satisfaction as a release from the toils and trials of this life".

THE OIL COMPANY. In 1858(?) men from some point unknown to the people here, bought the South West quarter of Sec. 27 and the South East quarter of the North West quarter of Sec. 27, erected buildings of frame or stone, and brought machinery from Newark, O. "Toward spring in 1859" they began distilling illuminating oil from cannel coal, which was mined on the "forty" near the South East corner where a sunken place can still be seen, so local tradition says and no doubt truly. The oil was extracted by distillation in retorts, which were large iron kettles with clamped lids, in which the coal was coked. The oil was hauled to Chillicothe for shipment.

The discovery of oil in Pennsylvania killed the industry. The buildings were moved away or torn down. They included the refinery, the office and store, and a boarding house which was later moved to Monica and used as a hotel and as residence for different people, among others Lemuel Auten who lived in it for many years. The retorts were broken up and sold for old iron. Some people said the promoters were Pope and Slocum, ship chandlers from Nantucket or somewhere else in New England, some thought they were from Chicago. (Interviews with S. S. Slane, Lemuel Auten, and others.)

BUILDING MATERIALS. The earliest settlers along the streams had of course plenty of trees. They made log houses and other buildings, rail or pole fences, and other crude conveniences. Soon they began to make boards. One James Jackson had a saw-mill in which logs were raised up and sawed by one man above and one below with a crosscut saw. They cut basswood, elm, oak, and other trees, and did good work. John Dukes had a horse power sawmill in 1839, but this must have been a small affair for local use. Prior to that time there were several waterpower mills in the region. Mr. Myron Prince had a mill on Spoon River, eight to ten rods above the present Slackwater bridge, "in a very early day." This mill served people as far as Toulon. There was a dam, and a bridge not far from the present one. In time of flood people used to gather from far and near to save the bridge from driftwood by keeping the same cleared out with chains, oxen, and other devices. The mill burned in 1847. Meantime Mr. (Thompson? or Erastus?) Peet had built an excellent framed mill on a tiny stream northeast of Princeville, but often did not have water. The men of the countryside, to protect their facilities for lumber, after the fire of 1847, turned out and in one day took down, moved, and set up at Slackwater this Peet mill, which was bought by Myron Prince, owner of the mill that burned. (S. S. Slane interview.) The first Slackwater mill furnished the lumber for the school house built in district No. 3 in 1844 (some say 1846) and for many other buildings far and near. They made unplanned flooring there, also unplanned siding which was used for new houses or for covering old log houses (interview with Mr. F. B. Blanchard). The saw mill was a fully equipped institution in a very early day. All the mills were of the up and down type, not circular. (Mr. Blanchard.)

Other very important mills were at Rochester, established in 1836 and run day and night; on Walnut Creek; a college owned mill at Jubilee which had also steam power as a reserve. Much lumber was imported

from farther away, perhaps because the supply of good trees at home was insufficient.

On this latter point some of the old men say that because of prairie fires the timber then was not so good as later. We know too that the owners of timber came to feel that the supply was not nearly enough and hence held it at very high prices before the opening of the Illinois and Michigan canal. Mr. S. S. Cornwell built his house on Sec. 21 with lumber which he brought with oxen from Ellisville, Fulton County, forty miles away. Mr. Lemuel Auten thinks he got lumber of better quality there. It was not uncommon to bring lumber by oxen from Chicago when returning from delivering a load of wheat or other produce. Jonathan Nixon, a cabinet maker who came to Princeville in 1840, got lumber from Slackwater for all the coffins used in the community for many years. The real or feared scarcity of timber is seen in Charles F. Cutter's assertion that most of the lawbreaking cases of the time concerned thefts of timber from U. S. or non-resident's land. Of a specially godly man in White's Grove neighborhood it was said far and wide that "he never stole any timber". Joseph Armstrong, after long search, in 1855, bought five acres of "poor timber nine miles from home" and with it fenced his quarter section.

But there were other building materials. B. F. and J. Z. Slane operated a widely patronized stone quarry where they got out both sandstone and limestone. They cut wood and burned limestone, making lime for mortar and for an excellent plaster used by all who did not want a white plaster bad enough to send oxen to Chicago to get it. Austin and T. P. Bouton had a quarry on Sec. 25, Thomas Morrow on Sec. 12, and there were others in surrounding townships. There were brick yards too, one at Jubilee College, and several others within reasonable distance in Akron and other townships.

FENCES. The zig-zag rail fence, and poles fastened to posts, were early very common. The most

primitive attempt of the prairie farmer was a ditch, flanked by a bank of piled up sods. This was very unsatisfactory and its use was not widespread or long continued. A pole fence was often made by driving posts with a little horse operated pile-driver, and poles were nailed to the posts. Hedge was not much known or used in the 50's. However nobody fenced much except his cultivated land. Stock ran at large. E. B. Calhoun says his father had horses (branded) which ran miles from home for months at a time. Much of the north Jubilee timber seems to have been a haunt of stock that was turned out for the summer.

ROADS. Mr. Arch Smith says that when he came in 1844 there was no public road except the state road from Peoria to Rock Island. There were no roads on the section lines. In going to school children had to cross the sloughs and get through the slough grass often ten feet high, as best they could. People built their own log bridges. Evidently every man had his own trail. Enough trails coming together made a road. Everybody wanted to go diagonally across the other man's land, but the trails had to be diverted when they came to fenced tracts, and this threw the roads more and more onto their present locations on section lines. There are many old gullies worn out by cross-country travel, as for example, one across the north end of Sec. 28 where we can still trace a section of the route between Princeville and Farmington. This route enters the West half of the North East quarter of Sec. 28 about 50 rods South of the North end and runs a little South of West. It was used until S. S. Cornwell fenced in the North West quarter of the section. This road was already on the section lines farther East and after that followed the section lines for some distance West, although by an error of survey, the section line was here several rods too far to the North (Statement of Emanuel Keller and Andrew Martin); error corrected later. Even so late as during the war, there was a good deal of travel by opening and shutting "bars",

e.g, the road between Secs. 21 and 22 was not open "till late" (Says E. B. Calhoun).

Definite data about roads and fences is not very plentiful, but it seems probable that by 1860 most of the main traveled roads in the township were substantially as now, except inside of Sec. 21. Mr. Joseph Armstrong says that when he came in 1855 about half of the prairie between him and Princeville was unfenced, and he names three people who lived "along the road".

Dr. Mott came to Princeville in 1837, and Jerome Sloan says that in 1839, Dr. Mott brought the mail from Peoria on horseback, coming via Jubilee. We know that in later years the mail was brought up by stage over a route that entered Princeville from the East. There was in the 50's, if not earlier, a regular stage route from Peoria to Knoxville via Brimfield. The Peoria and Oquawka Railroad was built in 1856, and thereafter rail service was available from Elmwood, Oak Hill, and Langdon Station, which is about three miles East of Oak Hill. The people in Millbrook township seem to have hauled produce to this railroad, but Princeville township apparently considered that the road was better and not much farther to Chillicothe, which had by this time both rail and river shipping facilities. Men from "Monica" in those days used to go to Peoria by riding across the unfenced Jubilee woods on horseback to Langdon station.

DRAINAGE. Both roads and fields sadly needed drainage, but not much was done. It was not till after the war that tile drains were used, and all earlier efforts were not very successful. The open ditches which were first tried soon filled up with the loose soil and vegetation so that they were not of much avail. Then somebody invented a "mole". This was a properly shaped piece of iron fastened at the bottom of a broad flat drawbar in such a way that when propelled by a capstan or strong force of oxen, it ran along

under-ground and forced the soil apart, leaving a passage through which the water was drained off exactly as it is now by tile. Of course this work was not permanent, but while the little opening remained it did the thing desired. Mr. Armstrong used one so successfully that he was able to farm a good twenty acres that had been useless before. The plan paved the way for the drain tile which were soon put in extensively.

PRICE OF LAND. In 1840, \$200. to \$300. per quarter, with sometimes \$400. for an extra good piece. In the early '50's, \$400. to \$600. per quarter for open prairie.

CROPS AND MARKETS. The crops were as now corn, oats, wheat, hogs and cattle. Only wheat, pork and cattle seem to have been produced much beyond home needs. They raised good wheat when the country was new. It was cut with a cradle, thrashed by having boys ride one horse and lead others over it, while the men kept stirring it with forks, and cleaned either by wind or fanning mill. Pork and wheat were the great cash crops. Often the wheat was taken to Chicago by oxen and there would be a return load of salt, clothing, lumber. If sold in Peoria, Lacon, or Chillicothe, it brought less (sometimes about 28c says W. W. Mott). These river markets sent grain to New Orleans by flat boat, the boatmen did not always think enough of the grain to cover it, and in wet weather it might cover itself with green sprouts (Lemuel Auten). Dressed hogs could be sold in Peoria or Lacon, but the price was low; in the 50's prices varied much. Lemuel Auten recalls that often potatoes were about 10c per bu., oats 10c, corn 15c, eggs 3c, dressed hogs 2c. Mrs. Auten recalls the sale of some very fine steers at a somewhat later date at \$16 per head.

There was no salt in Northern Illinois. It came from Syracuse, N. Y., via Chicago. Mr. L. Auten recalls a price of 75c to \$1.00 per barrel, but that must have been after the canal was opened. Before that

it came from Chicago by oxen and was often a compelling necessity for some trips to Chicago, round trip two weeks.

Cattle were often sold to buyers, who drove them to Chicago from distances of hundreds of miles, pasturing them by the way on the rich grasses of the open country. Mr. Lemuel Auten says that a man by the name of Jacob Strawn from Southern Illinois was a big cattle buyer. He once saw Mr. Strawn drive 1200 cattle from the South West through "Monica". There were in the herd two elks which evidently were the leaders. Hogs were sometimes, though not often, driven short distances. The settlers had horses, cattle, hogs, chickens, but apparently the breeds were not as distinct as now. "They were mixed" is common testimony.

STORIES OF HUMAN INTEREST. Mr. Lemuel Auten tells of the courtship of one of the men who bought cattle and drove them hundreds of miles. The herders had trouble keeping the stock out of closed fields. One day a woman sat in a gap in a fence while a great herd went by. The owner of the herd said, "Why did you sit there?"

"To save the herdsman trouble."

The man looked at her quite a while and meditated on the spirit shown in the service. Probably she was comely, too.

Finally he said, "Are you married?"

"No."

Pretty soon she was.

During the famous winter of the sudden bitter cold, some men were driving hogs from Princeville to French Grove. They had reached a point near the corner of Sec. 28 (where the Crawford house now stands) when the cold came upon them. They ran for a house near and across the road from where the old Calhoun home now stands, a run of about eighty rods to the East. They stayed there till the next day, when they ventured out and found the hogs exactly

where they had left them, piled in a pyramid, dead, frozen stiff. This is the great cold snap which all the old settlers remembered all their lives, when deer and other wild and domestic animals froze to death with their feet in their tracks in the mud, and when the buffaloes perished by thousands, in the herds which had gathered together in their usual winter quarters.

There was in White's Grove neighborhood one Mr. Paine, a jack of all trades, gunsmith, tanner of leather, cobbler. To him one day went little Archie Smith with little Mary Ann (?) Moody to have a tooth pulled. Which was the patient and which the comforter the story does not say. Mrs. Paine gave each of them a wheat biscuit. Little Archie, who had lived for a long time on corn bread and fat pork says scores of years afterward, "I believe they were the best things we ever ate".

In the early schools not every child had his own supplies. One slate and one book of a kind per family was often generous equipment. One of the "girls" had had a slate and only the frame was left. One of the boys tried to make off with the said frame to use as door for a projected squirrel cage. The girl in defense of her property slipped her head through it. The boy got his head in too and neither could get out. The teacher intervened and stood them on the floor in that memorable position. (Names furnished on request!)

Various of the witnesses testify that the people of this neighborhood were exceptionally high-minded folks, unusually law-abiding, conspicuously God-fearing, etc, etc. It is interesting to note that every early neighborhood was better than the rest in that respect. They all admit it themselves. Seriously, it is to their credit that such were their boasts, instead of rivalries over certain well known and more modern subjects of controversy.

MASONIC RECORD OF LEONARD KLINCK, SR.

His the First Masonic Funeral Held in Princeville.

By O. B. Slane, 1916.

Leonard Klinck was born January 14, 1785 at Albany, N. Y., died at Princeville, Ill. October 17, 1852, and on the third day after death was buried with full Masonic honors in the Princeville cemetery. This was the first Masonic funeral held at Princeville.

It is not known what lodge had charge. Peoria Lodge No. 15, Temple Lodge No. 46 of Peoria, and Toulon Lodge No. 93 were the only chartered Lodges in this part of Illinois at that time. The records of the two first named lodges give no account of such funeral, and the first records of Toulon lodge being destroyed by fire, it seems impossible to ascertain what lodge conducted the funeral rites.

A letter from the secretary of Richmond Lodge No. 23, Ontario, Canada, dated Nov. 22, 1915 says; "On February 19, 1846, Brother Leonard Klinck was appointed secretary until St. John's Day when he was re-appointed. He became Sr. Warden December, 1847, and the last time he attended Richmond Lodge was Sept. 7, 1848." The early records of this lodge were also destroyed by fire. A letter from R. L. Gunn, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Canada says: "Our records show that Bro. Leonard Klinck, age 60, gate keeper, residence York, was initiated on April 20th, passed on May 26th, and raised on June 25th, 1825 in Richmond Lodge, Richmond Hill, Canada, then under the Grand Lodge of England, now No. 23, on the roll of this Grand Lodge."

The writer, after a correspondence covering several months, with secretaries and grand secretaries of chapters in both Canada and New York, utterly failed to find when or where Companion Klinck received the degrees of Royal Arch Masonry. He was undoubtedly a Royal Arch Mason otherwise he could not have been admitted into the Commandery.

A Knight Templar's certificate issued by the Grand Commandery of New York, and now in possession of Mrs. Charles Collins of Castleton, Ill., says that "Bro. Leonard Klinck received the following orders and degrees of Knighthood in Apollo Encampment No. 15, K. T., Troy, N. Y.: Order of the Red Cross, Knights Templar, Knights of Malta, Knight of the Christian Mark and Knight of the Holy Sepulcher. The certificate is signed by Stephen C. Leggett, recorder, and is dated September 29, 1847. The certificate does not show when the brother took the degrees of Knighthood, but the writer having written the recorder of Apollo Commandery for this information received his reply under date of August 26, 1916, in which he says, "In searching for the desired information, I find that Sir Leonard Klinck received the orders of Knighthood in Apollo Commandery No. 15, K. T., on September 30, 1847 and removed from Troy, N. Y. in 1849."

He also says: "We have searched the register of Apollo Chapter R. A. M. but fail to find his name mentioned nor do we find any record in the commandery register as to what chapter he did belong."

In 1808 Bro. Klinck was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Brown Grant. Her maiden name was Brown. Grant, her first husband died in 1806. Grandmother Klinck, as she was familiarly known, was the mother of thirteen children, eleven by her second husband. She was a member of the M. E. Church, a great reader of the Bible. In fact, she read the Bible through several times. She died at Princeville, Ill., Oct., 22, 1887, just two days before her 105th birthday.

Bro. Klinck's funeral in 1852, being the first one of its kind here, was a noteworthy event. Masons came from adjoining towns in all directions and the local residents turned out in force, partly from curiosity. Those who were there told in after years how men and women stood on the wagon seats to get a better view of the ceremonies. It was about ten years later that Princeville Lodge, No. 360, was organized and chartered.

“A SHORT COURTSHIP AND A HAPPY MARRIED LIFE.”

By William R. Sandham, 1921

Among the first settlers of what is now LaSalle County, Illinois, were Louis Bayley and his wife, Betsey Butler Bayley. To them a son was born, July 17, 1828, whom they named Augustus, and who was the first white child born in what is now LaSalle county.

Louis Bayley was a soldier in the War of 1812. His father, Timothy Bayley, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Betsey Butler Bayley died in the year 1840, leaving to be cared for by her husband Louis Bayley, their two living children, Augustus and Timothy, the latter being three years old.

During the time between 1835 and 1855 there was among the itinerant preachers of Illinois (who were generally known as circuit riders) one named Rev. William S. Bates, whose circuit included Stark and LaSalle counties. Mr. Bates and Mr. Bayley were warm personal friends, and when he was in LaSalle county, Mr. Bates always made his headquarters at Mr. Bayley's home. On one of his visits to Mr. Bayley's home the traveling preacher found Mr. Bayley to be a very busy man. Besides his work as a farmer and as the operator of a sawmill, he was doing his own housework, with the assistance of his eldest son. “Well, Mr. Bayley,” said the preacher after the usual greetings, “you need a wife to do your cooking, to care for your house and to look after the welfare of your two boys.” “I assure you that I know that what you are telling me is true,” said Mr. Bayley. “I do not know where I can find such a woman—one who is willing to marry me and assume the responsibility of doing the things that are needed to be done in my home.” “Well,” said Mr. Bates, “perhaps in my work as an itinerant preacher I can find such a woman. If I do, I will let you know.”

In the early part of the year 1843 the itinerancy of the Rev. Mr. Bates brought him into LaSalle county, and, as usual, he stopped to stay over night with his friend, Louis Bayley. After supper, which had been prepared by Mr. Bayley and his son, Augustus, Mr. Bates told Mr. Bayley that he had found a woman he was satisfied would make him a good wife, and one who would be a kind mother to his two boys. "Tell me about her," said Mr. Bayley. "The woman's name is Mary Lake," said the preacher, "and she lives with a brother-in-law named Sewell Smith, who lives just south of Spoon river on section 14 in Essex township, in Stark county. I have seen her and I have told her about you and your home and your two boys. I advise you to go to see her."

A few days after the circuit rider went on his way, Mr. Bayley hitched a team of his best horses to a light wagon and started for Spoon river. On the evening of March 19th he arrived at the farm, now owned by Sol and Jesse Cox, two miles south of Wyoming, and just north of Spoon river, where he stayed that night. The next day he forded Spoon river a few rods below what is now known as the Bailey bridge. In a very short time he knocked on the door of the Sewell Smith home, and a woman opened the door. "I am Louis Bayley of LaSalle county," said the visitor, "and I am looking for a woman named Mary Lake." The woman quickly extended her right hand and said, "I am Mary Lake; come right in. I know what you have come for." It is enough to say here that Louis Bayley and Mary Lake were married before the setting of the sun on that day—March 20, 1843.

The following day Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bayley left Stark county for their home in LaSalle county. All the reports which have come down through the sons and grandsons of Louis Bayley and the neighbors who knew them intimately tell the same story—that Mr. and Mrs. Bayley had a very happy married life.

Louis Bayley sold his property in LaSalle county in the year 1849 and moved to Stark county. He bought the eighty-acre farm where he found Mary Lake, March 20, 1843. That eighty-acre tract is now owned by Louis Bayley's grandson, Orpheus Bailey, son of Augustus Bailey, who, as stated, was the first white child born in what is now LaSalle county.

Mrs. Mary Lake Bayley died March 3, 1861, and Mr. Bayley had inscribed on her tombstone: "A Good Wife and a Kind Step-Mother." Louis Bayley died at Forest Grove, Washington county, Oregon, in 1896, aged 92 years. His son, Augustus, died in Stark county, Illinois, August 26, 1905. The other son, Timothy, lives in Pacific county, Washington.

The spelling of the name, Louis Bayley, as here given, is the way Louis Bayley spelled the name. The other members of the Bailey family spell the name Bailey. The marriage record in the office of the county clerk in Toulon has the spelling, Lewis Bayley.

Rev. William S. Bates retired from active service as a minister about 1855. He owned and lived on the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 28 in Essex township, Stark county, Illinois, from September, 1857, to January, 1864. He moved to Kansas, where he died a few years later.

SMALL POX AND CHOLERA IN PRINCEVILLE

Interview with Milton Wilson, 1915.

Genuine small pox in five or six families in early summer of 1915, with milder cases in many more families, started the discussion.

"The first time Princeville had the small pox," remarked Uncle Milton, was in 1849. It was at the Clussman home, on the farm now John and Mary Dickinson's. Clussmans had come here from New York City and had visitors from home that summer who unintentionally brought the small pox or varicella, with them.

"Varioloid, you understand, is small pox in the first stages, which never gets beyond the first stages. Nearly the whole Clussman family caught it. Henry Clussman especially being the worst, and the widowed mother having her hands full.

"John McGinnis, then a boy of 15 or so, and living across the field in the red brick house, now Burk De-Bord's, came around to investigate and satisfy his curiosity. Repeated warnings, commands and scoldings could not keep him away from the house, but he declared boldly, he was not afraid of catching the small pox. Sure enough he came down with it and when an old man, a few pock marks still showed each side of his nostrils.

"Doctor Henry, then unmarried and a young man, attended the patients. He was boarding at the Breese house (now Minnie Bennett's property) and changed his clothes before and after each visit, in a stable on the outskirts of the village."

"Did they have vaccination in those days, Uncle Milton?"

"Yes, I think they did."

The only other person to get the small pox was John M. Henry, the Doctor's brother. He was a young man too, carpentering at the Clussmans', and taken with the disease there.

"Where he is taken is a good place for him to stay"—said his doctor brother,—and there he was cared for and treated, his brother making two visits daily for a time. Later he was brought to town and put in an upstairs room at the Hitchcock & Rowley hotel. Here Benjamin Slane, who had had small pox when a child, tended him, going up and down a ladder to that room.

"Of course there were no quarantine regulations in those days, but the rules of common sense dictated some things."

"Has Princeville ever had the small pox since then?"

"Never, I think, until the present epidemic, except that Wm. Owens' two boys, Ed. and William, had it bad in the late 50's: no one else had it then, and Dr. Henry was again the physician.

"But there was a case of Asiatic cholera in 1852. John W. Gue kept a little store on the Henry corner now occupied by Willis Hoag's new grocery. Gue went to St. Louis, where the cholera was epidemic, in places, along the river. Coming home with what at first was diagnosed as bad diarrhoea, he soon had the straight cholera, and died.

"That was in May, 1852. I helped to lay him out, to place his body in the coffin, and to take the coffin to the cemetery. No public funeral was possible, of course. I said 'coffin' because that was all they had in those days,—a box shaped this way (here holding his hands wedge shaped)—and nothing fixed up like a casket these days."

FIRST BUILDINGS ERECTED IN PRINCEVILLE THAT ARE STILL STANDING.

By Odillon B. Slane, 1921.

The residence corner at Main and Clark Streets now occupied by Mrs. Carrie Parents, was built in 1840. This building was first used as a carpenter's shop by Jonathan Nixon. It was next occupied as a residence by Geo. W. McMillen.

Former residence of Peter Auten Sr., corner of Main and Tremont Streets, West side of Park, was erected in 1842 by Samuel Alexander.

The Dr. Cutter residence, corner of French and North Streets, was built in 1845.

The residence now occupied by Edward Auten Sr. and located at corner of Main and Clark Streets, is probably the oldest building in Princeville. The first part of it was built by Wm. C. Stevens about 1838.

The Old Stone Schoolhouse, the first public school building in Princeville, and located at corner of Canton and French Streets, was built by donations of stone, lime, lumber, labor and a small amount of money. This structure was erected in 1846, as shown by carving in South gable. Benj. F. Slane taught the first school in this building, in winter of 1847-1848. (The earlier log school house was run on the subscription plan).

Hitchcock's Hall, the part used first as a store, was built in 1852. Afterwards the main hall was built in 1858. The stone and lime used came from the Slane quarries one mile South of Princeville.

THE LUCKY THIRTEEN.

The Article on "Civil War Record of Princeville", Vol. II of **History and Reminiscences**, speaks of the "Lucky Thirteen" who enlisted in Peoria Battery, spring of 1861. As the group were about to start to Peoria to enlist, Rev. Ahab Keller of the Princeville Methodist church made a very devout and fervent prayer that they all might be spared to safely return. The prayer was answered, and all of them did providentially return, after three and four years of service.

The names of the thirteen have now been verified as follows: James F. Carman, Edwin Hoag, Letz Lair, Noah Lair, Will Lair, Wm. Best, Enos Frost, Sam Coburn, James McGinnis, John Auten, Morris Smith, Wm. Morrow, and H. A. Stowell.

THE BEALL FAMILY.

By Charles W. Beall, 1922.

Asa Beall, a soldier of the war of 1812, was born in Fayette Co., Kentucky, November 28, 1792. He was the son of Thomas Beall, an old pioneer of Kentucky. Altho' reared on a farm, Asa Beall learned to be a millwright by trade. He built the first grist mill at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was married to Miss Susan Coyle, December 2, 1819. Susan Coyle was born July 2, 1800.

In 1832, Mr. and Mrs. Beall left Kentucky and came by boat to Peoria, Ill. They bought a place near Mossville on the Illinois river, where they lived for a short time. Being among the early settlers, Mr. Beall found the country but little improved. The nearest market was Chicago, where he hauled his grain. On account of malaria and mosquitoes they soon disposed of their place and moved to Section 36, Jubilee Township, near Kickapoo.

At that time Asa Beall knew every man in the county, and he took an active part in the early history and development of the county. He and his son, on a return trip after hauling wheat to Chicago, brought back lumber for buildings on the land he had purchased from the Government. He lived here until 1851, when he sold out and bought 160 acres of raw land, the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 2, Jubilee Township. At his death in 1875, Jubilee Township lost an honored pioneer.

Mr. Beall was quite a politician in his day and was identified with the Democratic party. He was well-read and a well-informed man, was religiously inclined and leaned toward the Methodist faith. His wife, Susan Coyle Beall, died in 1872. They were the parents of eight children:—Susan, who married James Vanarsdale; Thomas, married to Ophelia Bush; Maria, never married; Harriett, married James Morris Rogers of Wyoming, Stark Co., Ill.; John, died when a small

boy; Francis M., married to Mary Curl; Josephine, wife of William Lawrence; and William, married Mary Lawrence.

William Beall was a soldier in the Civil War, a member of the 77th Illinois Infantry, afterward consolidated with the 47th. He enlisted in 1862, served three years and was promoted to the rank of corporal.

Francis M. is the only survivor of his father's family. At the age of 82, he and his wife are living the quiet life at their home in Princeville.

Eight soldiers of the war of 1812 are buried in the Princeville cemetery. Among them is Asa Beall, whose remains lie beside those of his wife, the companion of his youth and one of the pioneer mothers of Illinois.

THE BRONSON FAMILY.

By Mrs. Anna Bronson Lutes, Urbana, Ill., 1921.

The Bronsons were English; several brothers came over from England; the name was spelled in various ways by the different branches of the family—"Brownson"—"Brunson" and "Bronson", as our branch of the family spells it.

One John Bronson came from Cambridge, Mass., to Hartford, Conn., in 1636, we think he was one of Mr. Hooker's company. The little "Company" went from Massachusetts to Hartford and bought land of the Indians. Mr. Hooker was head of a church, and the law was then, that no man could vote unless he was a member of some church. This was in the fall of 1635. He was a soldier in the Pequot war in 1637; finally settled in Farmington, Conn.; was one of the pillars of the church which was organized in 1652; was a deputy to the General Court in 1651 and also in later years, four sessions in all, and was constable for Farmington; he moved to Wethersfield where he died Nov. 28, 1680. This John Bronson left

seven children. All Bronsons, in fact, seemed to have large families, all living to a great age,—several over a hundred years. They were well respected, were all church people, and in later years were members of various churches.

The New England Family and Town Records show different Bronsons about the time of the Revolutionary War, and the present family may be traced from one Asa Bronson who died at Valley Forge. There was another Asa Bronson, probably a son, who was in the Revolutionary army in 1780, and was pensioned in 1818, for Revolutionary War Service.

The elder Asa Bronson had a son Phineas, born Nov. 9, 1765, at Enfield, Conn., who was also a soldier of the Revolution, who moved in 1793 to Norton Center, Ohio. He was a Baptist. This family moved overland in wagons, leaving Ohio on Sept. 13, 1841 and arriving in Princeville, Illinois on Oct. 5 of the same year. Mr. Bronson died Oct. 25, 1845, and is one of two Revolutionary Soldiers buried in the Princeville Township Cemetery. The children were Electa, who married George Hubbard (father of T. Hubbard); Rachel, who married Joel Morley; Thankful, who married Bliss Hart; Isabel, who married Dennis Bates; Amos, who married Caroline Green; Phineas Jr. (born Jan., 1802), who married Elsie Stoddard, and after her death Jerusha T. Gue; Hiel (born April 1, 1804), who married Mary B. Nesmith; Orrin, who died in infancy; and another Orrin born four years later, who married Susan Bonurant. This Orrin had died in Ohio, but his widow came West with the family.

Amos Bronson's children were William, Henry, Sarah and Burr.

Phineas Bronson Jr. and his first wife were the parents of children as follow: Antoinette, who married Milton Nesmith; Isabel, who married Thomas Black; Herbert West, who died at age of 10 or 12 in 1842, and was buried in the Cemetery one mile South of Princeville, which two years later was abandoned for the present Princeville Township Cemetery; Ovando,

who married Amanda Morrow; and Hiram Curtis, who married Mary E. McKown.

Phineas Bronson Jr. and his second wife were the parents of Eugene Cecil, and a daughter who died at birth. Phineas Bronson lived on his farm South East of Princeville until his death in 1879. His widow and son Eugene moved to Urbana, Illinois, about 1883 where Mrs. Bronson died Oct. 18th, 1890. Eugene is now in North Dakota.

Hiel Bronson and his wife Mary were parents of three children: Abigail Maria, who married Daniel Hitchcock; Amanda Lettia, who married Rufus J. Benjamin; and DeLorman Thomas, who married Nina B. Gue. Hiel Bronson moved to town about 1857, and kept general store, his death occurring April 12, 1887; his wife died April 15, 1888.

Mrs. Abigail Hitchcock never had any children. She and her husband moved to Princeville where they had a mill for many years, and her husband was Justice of the Peace several terms in succession. She died Feb. 17, 1901.

Mrs. Amanda Benjamin, who died Dec. 13, 1898 left two daughters, Julia M., wife of Willard Henry, and Mary L., wife of Julius H. Hopkins.

DeLorman Thomas Bronson, who died March 10, 1917 was the father of the following nine children, besides three who died at birth: Louie Gue, John Wesley, Ernest Roscoe, George Durrill, Eugene Victor, Anna Maria, Lilly Offley, Nina Louisa, and Bertha Harriet Rosalind. Two of these, Major George D. Bronson and Lieut.-Chaplain Rev. Eugene V. Bronson, were in France in the late world war.

THE CAMPBELL FAMILY.

By Stewart Campbell, 1922.

The history of the Campbells in this vicinity begins in 1852. In that year John Campbell, son of Gilbert and Mary Crawford Campbell and a native of Kentucky, came from near Eaton, Ohio, and settled in Millbrook Township on Sec. 23.

One of the very early settlers in this part of Illinois was Samuel Campbell (brother of Gilbert), who lived near Lewistown in Fulton County. His nephew John had visited him and was very favorably impressed by Illinois and also by one of the Illinois girls, Margaret Dooly. Margaret went with him to Ohio, but they remembered Illinois and returned here with their family in 1852. They bought land and built a three or four room log house on Sec. 23, south of the corner marked now these many years by the Campbell school house. In this home they lived the life of the pioneers of the time, laying the foundations of their family and taking their part in developing the neighborhood.

By 1861 three of their seven children were sons who were old enough to answer their country's call. David and Samuel enlisted at once, but before seeing actual service died of fever contracted in camp. They were buried in one double grave in the old Campbell cemetery, on Sec. 13, Millbrook Township. Charles saw service, returned safely home, lived many years on Sec. 13 Millbrook, just east of the Campbell school house, finally moved to Sutton, Nebraska, and died there. Felix lived west of Brimfield for a long time and has now been for some years in Champaign. The youngest son George W. ("Little George") succeeded his father on the old homestead until he retired and moved to Lincoln, Nebraska. There were two daughters. Mary taught some of our early schools, later married Miles Seery, lived in Princeville, and died in Elgin a good many years ago. Addie married William H. Wilson and lives in Wichita, Kansas. These three brothers

and two sisters all have children and grandchildren, but like the parent stock they have sought new homes and are scattered from Illinois to California.

John Campbell and his wife Margaret left the old home about 1883 and spent their declining years near their daughter Mrs. Wilson in Burrton, Kansas. In 1886 they returned to celebrate their golden wedding. On a beautiful summer day they received the greetings of scores of kin and friends beneath the sturdy trees of a grove that they had planted on the bare prairie. Uncle John died in 1888. Aunt Margaret continued to delight us all with her annual visits until her death in 1899. She was a very active old lady and always relished having it told of her that she lost her spectacles in the course of a five mile walk on her eightieth birthday. This old couple now sleep in the cemetery which bears their name, beside the sons they gave to their country and in the midst of the land where they spent most of their active life.

John Campbell's brother Alexander left his Kentucky home between 1825 and 1830; settled in Rising Sun, Indiana, married Sophia Cunningham there in 1832, moved to Versailles, Indiana in 1859, and died there in 1865. Alexander had three daughters and six sons, four of whom were either old enough to go to war or went anyway. William, Gilbert and Lewis ("Lute" or "L. L.") enlisted in 1861 and saw service to the end. Lewis was not yet seventeen years old and too little they say to carry a gun. But he just had to go, so company A 37th Indiana Infantry took him along and let him blow the bugle. He was successively Company, Regimental, and Brigade Bugler, and Brigade Postmaster. He saw service at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, Jamestown, and minor engagements. He was mustered out in 1864 but immediately reenlisted in 13th Ohio Cavalry, and was with Sheridan through to the last charge at Petersburg. Edward was next in age. He enlisted as soon as he could but the war was about over and he

was out only eight months. Poor George R. stayed at home and cried for fear the war would be over before he could possibly get into it, and it was.

All these soldier boys came home safely, but the father died in 1865, and the family began to scatter. Six of them came to Princeville and vicinity. Gilbert came here and married, lived on the farm now owned by John Vogel on Sec. 15 in the old house still to be seen there. Later he lived on the farm on Sec. 11 where Emanuel Keller lived for forty years. He moved finally to Maryville, Missouri. Lewis came in 1868, George in 1871; of these two more presently. James, the youngest brother was here one year, Elizabeth taught the Campbell School about 1872, Mary taught the Nelson and other schools a few years later. These three all went to Kansas before 1880.

"Uncle Jimmy" Campbell, the carpenter and cabinet maker, came soon after the war. He built for his brother John the house which still stands on the Campbell home farm on Sec. 23 Millbrook, and the old familiar barn across the road on Sec. 24. He soon moved into Princeville and until 1880, when he died, he is listed in all the village reminiscences as the cabinet maker. His shop was in the old brick Hitchcock Building. Many a home was furnished with his handiwork, as all the old settlers recall. It is interesting to note that Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Auten, now well past eighty years of age have in their home two bedsteads which are in constant use now and have been ever since Uncle Jimmy made them, and which have apparently as much service in them yet as they had some fifty years ago.

Lewis Campbell came in 1868, riding his army horse from Indiana. He lived on the farm with his brother "Gil" a while, taught in the Garrison school and elsewhere. From 1870 to 1873 he clerked in Mr. Simpson's store in Princeville and then built in the new village of Monica the store and dwelling now occupied by Camp & Berry. There he sold dry goods for Mr. Simpson till 1878, when he went into busi-

ness for himself. He moved to Peoria in 1889 and was in the U. S. Internal Revenue service nearly all the time until his death in 1918. On January first, 1874, in the Princeville Presbyterian church he married Sophia Edwards, who with their daughter Edith, lives in Peoria.

George R. Campbell, now Monica's earliest and oldest citizen, came to Illinois in 1871, like Lewis, from Indiana on horseback. He taught school two years in Peoria County and two years in Rock Island County. On January first, 1875, he bought and took possession of a grocery store which had been conducted by Tom Drennan in the south side of L. L. Campbell's building. Thus began a career in Monica which has continued in merchandising and other activities for now almost fifty years. Mr. Campbell sold groceries for more than twenty five years, built three business buildings on the fire-fated north side, built his own and three other houses, served sixteen years as postmaster, some years as clerk of the Modern Woodmen, has been Notary Public since 1904 and Justice of the Peace since 1903. He was one of the early superintendents of the Monica Sunday School, long time trustee of the M. E. Church, and an active member of the committee that built the parsonage in 1894. His favorite recreation has been politics. Always an ardent Republican he has been busy in the cause. In 1892 and again in 1920 he was delegate to State Conventions. Between these dates he has had a constant part in lesser matters, always taking part in local caucuses and since 1916 a member of the county central committee. The high spot of his political joy came in 1920, when he was nominated "Elector-at-large from Illinois for President and Vice-President of the United States," and was elected to that office by a plurality of more than a million votes.

George Campbell married Mollie Stewart in 1875. She had her part in the community life for thirty nine years, until her death in 1914. There are four children,

Stewart and Angie of Monica, Gilbert of Evanston, Illinois, Elizabeth of Davenport, Iowa.

L. L. and G. R. Campbell are closely connected in the minds of those who recall the early history of Monica. Each was an early and successful merchant, each served as postmaster and in other public offices, each platted and sold lots in additions to the village, each erected several buildings, each was ardent in politics. Each was always ready for anything to boom and boost the town and country around.

Campbell blood seems to be restless pioneer blood. Of all who came here, all have died or moved away except one. Of all who were born here all have died or moved away except four. They are scattered from Illinois to Canada and California. They took a hand in building this community—and moved on to take a hand in building other communities.

THE JAMES CARLETON FAMILY.

By Miss Julia Carleton, 1920.

James Carleton, sixth and youngest son of Amos and Mary Porter Carleton was born near White River, Vermont, March 8, 1814. When he was a babe his parents moved to Salem Township, Champaign Co., Ohio.

His father being a teacher, all the children received their education in the home, and had what was considered a fair education in that early day before the establishment of the public school.

After the death of his father in 1851, he with an older sister Harriet, and a younger sister Clarinda Julia, lived with and cared for their aged mother until her death at their home in Champaign Co., Ohio. On October 3, 1858, James Carleton was married to Nancy A. Prater of Bellefontaine, Ohio. They then moved to a farm near West Liberty, Logan Co., Ohio, where they resided until the fall of 1861, when they loaded

their household goods and came by wagon to Peoria Co.

The family, consisting of wife, two children, and the two sisters, who still made their home with them, came to Peoria by train and settled for a short time in Radnor Township. They then moved to Akron Township where they lived for several years. In the meantime Mr. Carleton purchased a farm of 235 acres, in Section 2, in Jubilee Township, where he moved March 1, 1870.

Children born to James and Nancy Carleton were William; Mary (Mrs. John Byers) who died May 19, 1920; James Aaron; Jane (Mrs. P. H. Lipps) who died Feb. 21, 1898; Luther Clark; Edward F.; and Julia. On March 15, 1876, Harriet, the oldest sister of James Carleton, passed away, aged 64 years, 2 months, 20 days. On March 10, 1887, the younger sister, Clarinda Julia, passed away, aged 68 years, 9 months, 17 days. On June 8, 1892, James Carleton, subject of this sketch, died at the home where he had lived over 23 years. His wife, Nancy, died Feb. 3, 1894. They are both buried in the Princeville cemetery.

DOCTOR JOHN E. CHARLES.

Doctor John E. Charles came to Princeville in the spring of 1861 and was a resident of the village until the spring of 1881. He was born, the son of a farmer near the village of Clinton, in Allegheny Co., Pa., Dec. 25th 1813 and married Margaret Oliver, the daughter of a neighboring farmer about the year 1841. He acquired a common school education, studied medicine at Miami College, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduated, and began the allopathic practice of medicine in Columbiana county, Ohio. Practicing there a few years he then moved to Allegheny City, Pa., and later moved to a point in Jefferson county a few miles up the Ohio river from Steubenville.

Here he was residing in 1849, having acquired two farms, and was also in successful practice of his profession, when gold was discovered in California. He could have sat down and his farms and his medical practice would have in a few years made him of independent means. But the gold fever got into his system and the "wanderlust" into his blood. Leaving his wife to manage the farms and take care of the two children which had come to them, he became a "49er." Spending the year 1850 in the Sacramento Valley of California he, still believing that there was the Eldorado, came back to his Ohio home, mortgaged the farms, outfitted a train of prairie schooners, and with a large bunch of horses and cattle, and fifteen or twenty of his neighboring young men farmers whom he "staked" for the trip, returned across the plains to California in the summer of 1852.

There he remained for the next nine years with success and failure alternating each other. At one time his mining and stamp milling was yielding \$100 per day, but dry weather and failure of water supply resulted in the loss of the proceeds of many preceding days. He made regular money remittances to his family back in Ohio and continually anticipated bringing them to him in the golden sunset state, but in his nine years absence the mortgages had eaten up his farms. When he returned to Steubenville in the early spring of 1861 he was "broke," forty-eight years old, and had a family awaiting to renew their acquaintance with the husband and father of whom they had seen so little since 1849. This time, bringing the family along, he came to Princeville upon the invitation and urgent request of William Beer, of Akron Township, his cousin, and who with his wife had been one of his fellow voyagers to California.

When he landed in Princeville his worldly possessions were his medical books, surgical instruments, household goods, and less than twenty five dollars in cash. With the self reliance and courage which had carried him through many previous discouraging sit-

uations he set about making acquaintances and, incidentally, friendships which he held through his life.

It must have been several months before he was called in the first case which was to test his qualification as a physician. It was in the family of Jackson Colwell, a farmer living four miles north west from Princeville. One of the younger members of his family had the typhoid fever, a disease very prevalent on the Illinois prairies during 1861 and for some years previous, and very often attended with fatal results. The child recovered rapidly and what more natural than that Dr. Charles should receive the gratitude and friendship of Jackson Colwell and his neighbors, many of whose families had been visited by the dreaded typhoid. At once and for many months Dr. Charles, on his saddle horse, might be seen traveling the country roads leading to the west and northwest from Princeville. From that beginning his medical practice and his friendships spread until at the time of his departure from Princeville in the spring of 1881 there was no more overworked physician, either before or since, ever lived in that village.

Riding by night and day, summer and winter, through rain and through snow, answering every call whether it was to the home of the prosperous or the lowly, through any hour of the day or night for twenty years, brought to a culmination his desire to quit the wear of it all and return to the rest and sunshine of golden California, to which he had twice previously journeyed.

This time he, with his wife, his daughter Maude, her husband John J. Hull, and his nephew Paul Hull, traveled by railway tourist car instead of covered wagon and ox teams as he had done on his two former trips, thirty and thirty four years before.

They spent the summer of 1881 in the lovely and quiet village of Cloverdale about sixty miles north of San Francisco, and though their surroundings were pleasant and the climate and sunshine all that could be desired they all thought often and longingly of dear

old Princeville. Before the fall had verged into winter that malady, Nostalgia (for which there is only one quick acting and pleasant to take cure) had seized the whole family and they came back, each one declaring he or she was content with California, but that some others were so homesick they just had to come.

From 1882 until 1890 the family home was at 811 Fayette street, Peoria. In the spring of the latter year they removed to Chicago, where Paul Hull's newspaper work had led him in the previous fall. Here Dr. Charles, settling into the retirement of a ripe old age after a busy and adventurous life, was living when on a visit at the home of his son, H. E. Charles, at Peoria in April, 1891, he was taken with pneumonia. This in a few weeks carried him away at the age of 78 years, and he was laid beside his wife in the family burying lot in Springdale Cemetery at Peoria.

Dr. Charles could not have been said to be lacking in fixedness of purpose because his medical practice was calling upon his time almost continuously from the time of his graduation in the profession until his death, but he had the instincts of a speculator in almost any of the business affairs of life which might be presented to him. Passing over his three journeys to California which were entirely speculative, and at least the two first of them containing more adventure than occurs in the lives of many average men, a few incidents at Princeville illustrate the complexity of his inclinations. He would rather miss his dinner than an opportunity to either buy, sell or "swap" a horse. It was his diversion. If he got the worst of it in a deal he made no complaint but trusted to even up on the next one. If the other fellow complained either that day or the next week, his horse was returned or the trade readjusted to restore good feeling.

His trading disposition, within not over three years after his arrival in Princeville, led him into the acquirement of real estate. In the early settlement of Princeville much of the timbered grove lying immediately north of the village had been subdivided

into tracts of from two and a half to ten acres and sold to the farmers on the adjoining prairies for fencing and fire wood. These lots as they became denuded, were not held as of high value by the farmers, many of whom lived five and six miles away. He bought of those until, united and adjoining they amounted to a considerable and worth-while acreage. There was a quarter-section one mile north of the village which was of unknown ownership for a number of years and which was literally robbed of its trees. It was, previous to 1861, known as "The Stump quarter" where all helped themselves as fast as the young trees became of usable size. Dr. Charles made inquiry until he ascertained the eastern ownership of this quarter-section and with borrowed money bought it for cash at a very low figure. Within two years, he had sold two forties for more than he had paid for the whole one hundred and sixty. His land holdings altogether amounted to over two hundred acres, in addition to his residence and several other properties in the village at the time he determined to make his final trip to California.

In the spring of 1868 in association with Jacob Fast, he bought a drove of young unbroken mules which they matched and sold in pairs at about \$400 per team, taking notes from the purchasers, and each clearing \$500 in the total transaction. A year later he purchased a drove of two-year-old Indiana bred steers which, because of a pasture shortage in that state, were offered to him at a very low figure. He pastured them during the first summer on his "Stump-Quarter" land, wintered them by buying different corn-stalk fields and moving them from one to the other. During the winter he drove them to a Bureau swamp for the following summer pasturage, and sold them in the fall in fine condition to a distillery feeder, at a very handsome profit. These are but a few of the many business transactions in which he engaged during the twenty years of his residence in Princeville.

That he had the sporting inclination which has become so prevalent in more recent years it may be told

that in the Presidential election of 1864 he made a wager with Austin Bouton, each putting up a \$150 horse, that Abraham Lincoln would carry one southern state, Dr. Charles winning as Lincoln carried the state of Missouri.

A last fact to be told in the Princeville life of this man is that in all the years of his medical practice, and with the many people he had other business dealings, he never sued to collect a debt nor did he ever become involved in any legal dispute.

Of the members of his family who journeyed with him to California in 1881, Col. John J. Hull, died at Peoria in 1883; Dr. Charles' wife Margaret Charles died at Peoria in 1888; his daughter Maude, wife of Col. Hull died at the home of her daughter Mrs. June Hull Bird in Washington, D. C., in 1908, and Paul Hull died at Brimfield, Ill., in 1912. All are buried in Springdale Cemetery, Peoria, Ill.

There are not many men or women living now in Princeville who were of mature age or thought during the twenty years Dr. Charles was in their midst—and there are not many of them living now anywhere—but wherever they are they were his friends then and respect his memory now.

THE EDWARDS FAMILY.

By Miss Ellen C. Edwards, 1922.

Thomas L. Edwards was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1810, and when but 14 years of age came alone to America, making his home for some time in Massachusetts. He learned the trade of block printing at Fall River, and later became a journeyman in New York. During the year 1827, when the cholera epidemic raged in New York, Mr. Edwards volunteered his services as a nurse, and nobly devoted his entire time to the curbing of this dreaded epidemic.

In 1835 he was united in marriage with Sarah Jane Dalrymple, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dalrymple, born in the northern part of Ireland, in 1815. In early childhood she accompanied her parents to America, settling in the Maine forests near Passamaquoddy Bay, at which place her father was engaged in the milling business. Later on they removed to Taunton, Mass., and in 1840 he bravely combated the hardships of the West, settling in Radnor Township, Peoria County, Illinois. Mrs. T. L. Edwards accompanied her parents on this journey westward, our subject following as soon as his business affairs could be completed.

While located in the East, this union was blessed with one child, James, who died in infancy.

In 1845 Mr. Edwards purchased a partially improved farm in Akron Township, Peoria County, Illinois. By untiring and unceasing efforts, he succeeded in getting this farm under cultivation. There were many hardships attending this labor, which he cheerfully overcame. At this time his little son Samuel, age 9 was called by death, and his loss was greatly mourned. A considerable portion of Mr. Edwards' farm was marshy and damp. On account of this condition he was greatly handicapped with ill health, and in 1860 he passed away. In former years he had been an Episcopalian but at the time of his death he was identified with the Presbyterian Church of Princeville, Illinois. His political adherence was given to the Republican Party.

At the death of her husband Mrs. Edwards was left with a family of small children, for which she had to provide. At this time the country was undergoing great hardships owing to the Civil War, and the financial strain was greatly felt. No matter how hard the struggle her beautiful and cheerful disposition carried her through any situation and she was always sought out on account of her splendid good humor and Irish wit. Mrs. Edwards was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church of Princeville, and her chil-

dren were brought up in this faith, in later years devoting much time to church work.

She was loved and greatly honored by her children and grandchildren, and it was the delight of their lives when she would sing to them her Irish songs and tell them stories in her native brogue. In September 1901, this brave woman passed to her reward, leaving to mourn her loss, Jemima D., Margaret E., Ellen, Mrs. Sophia Campbell of Peoria, Illinois, Archibald D., and seven grandchildren.

THE ISAAC B. ESSEX FAMILY.

By William R. Sandham, 1918.

Isaac Bowen Essex, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bowen) Essex, was born near Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, January 29, 1800. He attended such schools as the state of Virginia afforded at that time, and a few terms at the University of Virginia, which is located in Charlottesville in his native county. He was married December 25, 1821, to Miss Isabella D. Williams, who was born in Albemarle county in 1797.

Mr. and Mrs. Essex were strong believers in Christianity. They were equally as strong in their opposition to slavery, which then existed in Virginia. They believed that it was wrong to buy and sell and hold in bondage men and women who were made in the image of and were direct descendants of God. For that reason, as did the parents of John M. Palmer, Shelby M. Cullom and many others who came from slave holding states to Illinois, they decided to seek a home in a free state. They left their home in Albemarle county in 1822 and lived a year in Bath county in the western part of Virginia. In the spring of 1823, they moved to Ohio and rented a farm near Columbus in Franklin county. Columbus was then a village of 1500 people. They raised good crops, but there was no profitable market. Mr. Essex quit farming and taught

school three winters. In the summer time he kept books for the contractor and builder of the Ohio canal.

In the fall of 1826, Mr. and Mrs. Essex loaded their belongings into a "prairie schooner," and with a daughter named Elizabeth, and two sons named Elijah and Elisha Jones, again turned their faces toward the west. They drove through Ohio and Indiana into Illinois, passing through the site of Bloomington, and on the night of November 26, 1826, they camped by the side of a big log on the east side of the Illinois river, opposite Fort Clarke, where is now the city of Peoria. The next day they were ferried across the river in such small boats that the wagon had to be taken apart to get it across. They made the horses swim the river. Mr. Essex soon found employment among the settlers not far distant, with enough pay to keep his family through the winter. In the spring of 1827, Mr. Essex rented some land near where is now Princeville. He sowed a bushel of apple seed, with the expectation of starting a nursery. In the spring of 1828 Mr. Essex went to the Galena lead mines, leaving his family in Peoria county. He returned to Peoria county in the fall of 1828, in the full belief that there was more money to be made in farming than by working in lead mines. He then sold his apple trees as seedlings. Some of them were sold to a Fulton county man. From one of these trees came the famous Fulton County apple.

The sale of his apple trees gave Mr. Essex some money to buy land. He bought the northeast quarter of section 15 in what is now Essex township in Stark county, from a land agent named Avery. Thus it was that Isaac B. Essex, in December, 1828, when the state of Illinois was ten years old, was getting ready to build a home in the wilderness, and in April, 1829, became with his wife and children the famous first settlers in what is now Stark county, Illinois.

The northeast quarter of section 15 in Essex township, on which the first settlement in Stark county was

made, was conveyed by the United States October 28, 1818, the year Illinois became a state 100 years ago, to Rufus Stanley, in consideration of his services as a corporal in Hopkins' company of dragoons in the war of 1812. Some time in the 20's it was sold for taxes by the state of Illinois to Ossian M. Ross, for \$1.82. Mr. Ross conveyed the quarter to Isaac B. Essex by warranty deed for \$100.

The pioneer home being built and occupied, Mr. Essex set about improving his land and doing some planting to raise a partial supply of food for the ensuing year. The meat supply was in a great measure provided for, as the surrounding grove was full of game. Spoon river, which flows through the land, was well supplied with fish. The nearest mill was fifty miles away. To save time Mr. Essex made a mill of his own, by making a mortar in the end of a log, put in the grain and pounded it with a pestle hanging on a swing pole. Mr. Essex made rails and farmed by day and after supper pounded grain for the next day's bread. Mrs. Essex wove the cloth for the family clothing, and later for the neighbors as the country became settled. By the spring of 1830, Mr. Essex had fenced several acres of land on which he raised that year a good crop of potatoes and other vegetables and some corn.

In the early part of the winter of 1830 and 1831, the father and mother of Isaac B. Essex, six of their sons, their only daughter and her husband, David Cooper, came to Illinois. They arrived too late in the season to build a house, consequently they all lived at the Isaac B. Essex home all that winter. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper slept in a covered wagon. Some of the Essex family settled in what is now Stark county, and became prominent in its development. The others settled in some of the nearby counties. During that winter of 1830 and 1831, several Pottawattomie Indians passed through the country on their way to and from Peoria and Rock Island. They traveled mostly on snowshoes. One day when some of the Essex brothers

were hunting, they saw some of these snowshoe tracks in the snow. They hastened home to tell the family about tracks of some strange animal which they had seen. When the Indians made stops for the purpose of hunting they made good neighbors. They often did the Essex family favors, and were favored in return. These favors were appreciated by both the Indians and the Essex family. During the Indian trouble in 1832, Isaac B. Essex and family lived in Peoria. While there Mr. Essex taught school. Both he and the Essex family claimed that he was the first teacher of white children in Peoria county. He moved back to his farm in 1833.

Up to this time the nearest postoffice was Peoria, thirty miles away. In the year 1833, a postal route was established through what is now Stark county. The Spoon River postoffice was located in the home of Isaac B. Essex, and he was appointed postmaster, giving him the distinction of being the first postmaster as well as the first settler in what is now Stark county. The mail was brought from Peoria once a week by a man on horseback. In this same year Mr. Essex became the agent of a man in New York, who had bought the bounty claims in the vicinity of several soldiers of the War of 1812. During this year of 1833, Mr. Essex was appointed a commissioner of the school fund of township twelve range six (now Essex) and as such he sold the school section in said township, February 4, 1834, for \$968.70, nearly \$1.514 an acre. At this time only two newspapers came to the Spoon River postoffice. One of these came to Isaac B. Essex.

One day in the fall of 1834, Mr. Essex and his two eldest boys were gathering corn on the part of the farm across Spoon river from the farm buildings when they saw a prairie fire coming from the southwest. They hurried across the river, the boys by a foot bridge, Mr. Essex going by way of a ford. When they reached the home they found Mrs. Essex in a faint by the stable. By almost superhuman efforts, by carrying

water in a bucket, she had saved the house and stable. A patch of corn and a stack of oats were burned.

Mr. and Mrs. Essex were natural pioneers. They had an abundance of the qualities that are always needed in frontier settlements. One of these is contentment, another that of being happy in a pioneer home. They were both devoted church members. Mr. Essex was a Methodist, Mrs. Essex a Baptist. Their log house, being the largest in the neighborhood, was open for prayer and other church meetings, and for the religious services which were held by the itinerant preachers of those pioneer days in Illinois. These preachers were always welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Essex, and when they came they were well cared for in their home. Sometimes spelling bees and other gatherings were held in their home. In fact, the Essex home was what we call in these later days, a community headquarters.

In this pioneer home, the first in Stark county, a son was born to Isaac B. Essex August 27, 1829. They named this son, the first white child born in what is now Stark county, Simeon. Two other children were born to Isaac B. Essex in this same pioneer home, and named Ira and Mary.

By the middle of the year 1835, Mr. and Mrs. Essex had their farm fairly well improved, and it made them what they considered a very desirable home. They had no thought of ever selling it. A man named Christopher Sammis asked Mr. Essex what he would take for it. Mr. Essex named a price so high that he thought no one would give it. To his great surprise, Mr. Sammis accepted the offer. Then the Isaac B. Essex family had to find a new home.

In the fall of 1835 Mr. Essex went to what is now Drury township, in the southwest corner of Rock Island county, where he bought 320 acres of land. Later he bought 380 acres more. He was the second white man to buy land in the township, thus opening the way for his family to again become pioneers. He bargained for the building of a house and returned to

his Spoon river home for the moving of his family, his stock and his other personal property to the new home. He had a considerable number of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. The horses were used by horseback riders to drive the stock. The household goods and other property were loaded on wagons which were drawn by oxen. It was a slow journey. In several places roads had to be made and bridges built. It took them ten days to go from the old home to the new, a distance of eighty miles.

In a few years Mr. Essex had a large part of his land under cultivation and in pasture. He became one of the most prosperous farmers in Rock Island county. This new Essex home was the largest in the neighborhood, and it became a community center, similar to the old home on Spoon river. The traveling preacher was welcomed as before.

Mr. and Mrs. Essex' daughter Elizabeth, their first-born, died in 1842. The son, named Ira, died in 1854, and the daughter, named Mary, died in 1856. The parents of Mr. Essex died in Essex township, Stark county, in 1853. Mrs. Isaac B. Essex, the hardworking and industrious pioneer wife and mother, died September 8, 1859. She was buried in the Essex cemetery, which is a part of the farm bought in 1835.

Soon after the death of his wife Mr. Essex visited a son near Helena, Arkansas. There he became acquainted with Mrs. Elizabeth J. Carver, to whom he was married, after consulting his sons, January 3, 1860.

Mr. Essex and his second wife lived on the farm in Rock Island county until 1865. He then gave 500 acres of his land to the sons of his first marriage, and rented the other 200 acres. Mrs. Essex wanted to move back to Arkansas. Mr. Essex did not want to live in what was once a slave state. They compromised and moved to Union county, almost in the extreme south part of Illinois. They bought a farm near Dongola, on which they lived until the death of Mr. Essex, caused by being injured by some cattle which were fighting, and which he tried to separate, Nov. 7, 1877. The body

was taken to his old home in Rock Island county, and buried by the side of his first wife. He willed the land in Union county to his second wife, and the land in Rock Island county to their children.

Isaac B. Essex and his first wife had seven children, three of whom were born in what is now Stark county. He and his second wife had five children.

Isaac B. Essex was a man of considerable education and general information. He was always an advanced leader in promoting all good work in the communities where he lived. Tradition brings down to us that Mrs. Isabella Essex, the pioneer wife and mother was a very faithful and efficient helpmate. Mr. Essex was greatly interested in the improvement of all kinds of farm livestock, especially when he lived in Rock Island county.

SIMEON ESSEX, STARK COUNTY'S FIRST-BORN.

Simeon Essex, the first white child born in what is now Stark county, Illinois, son of Isaac B. and Isabella D. Essex, was born August 27, 1829, in the first house built by white people in the county, on section 15 of what is now Essex township. The boy Simeon was taken by his parents to what is now Drury township, in the southwest corner of Rock Island county, Illinois, in November, 1835. He was taught to read and spell in the spare moments of his father and mother, his sister and two elder brothers. Later he learned to write and "do sums" in a log school house in the neighborhood. Meanwhile he helped his father and brothers in doing the necessary farm chores. Later he did a man's work on his father's farm, as required by the needs of farm life in those pioneer days. After he became of age he learned the trade of a mason, which he followed more or less regularly all his life. When not working at his trade he was engaged in farming.

When Simeon Essex grew to manhood he married, on March 4, 1849, his cousin, Miss Dorinda Essex, daughter of Joseph Essex, pioneer blacksmith of Toulon, Ill. She was born Dec. 21, 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Essex made their home in Rock Island county until 1869, when they moved to Cerro Gordo county, Iowa. Late in the year 1870, the family started to move to Eldorado, Butler county, Kansas, in covered wagons. While on the way Mrs. Essex became ill and died in the wagon in which they were moving, in the early part of December, 1870.

Mr. Essex lived at Eldorado, Kan., until he went to live with his son, Simeon Francis Essex, at Rockford, Gage county, Nebraska, in the spring of 1900.

In March, 1874, Simeon Essex was married the second time to Mrs. Mary Dennison, who died in 1885. He was married the third time in November, 1897, to Mrs. Mary Hillard, who died in 1898.

Simeon Essex, Stark county's first-born, died at the home of his son at Rockford, Gage county, Nebraska, July 8, 1901. He was buried in the Stark cemetery, six miles southeast of where he died.

Six of the ten children of Simeon Essex and his first wife, two sons and four daughters, are still living, five in Kansas, and one in Missouri.

THE FRIEDMAN FAMILY.

By Joseph C. Friedman, 1921.

Joseph Friedman was born in Baden, Germany, October, 1819. The opportunity for getting an education in those days was very limited. A few lessons from the preacher-schoolmaster was all the instruction he got from books. While a young man he got a government position as driver of a 12-horse mail and passenger coach, the line extending between two large cities in Germany.

In 1848 the German government forbade all young men of military age leaving the country, and further,

ordered them to report once in every two weeks at a military post. This interfered so much with his work that he decided to come to the United States. With the acquaintance he had of mail routes, etc., he had little trouble in passing the guards and crossing the border into France. He crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, with a rough sea and storm tossed, being out of sight of land for seven weeks.

Soon after coming to this country he married Caroline Kreisinger, of Buffalo, N. Y. They lived in New York state four years, he working as a farm hand at \$8.00 per month, and boarding himself. Mr. Friedman, his wife and one child came to Princeville in June, 1852. He bought and located on 80 acres of prairie land, a part of Section 31, Valley Township, Stark Co. He followed the occupation of farming until 1890, when he retired from active work. He with his wife, moved to Princeville, where he died in September, 1897, and his wife in February, 1902.

By industry, economy, and shrewd business qualifications, Joseph Friedman accumulated a thousand acres of land in Peoria and Stark Counties. Mr. and Mrs. Friedman were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters. John Friedman, deceased, born 1849, married to Emma Winkelmeyer in 1876, and to them were born six children, John, Bertha, Joseph, Amelia, William, and Emma; Sophia, born 1854; Louisa born 1858; Joseph C. Friedman born 1863, married Jennie S. Kopp in 1896 and to them were born six children, Ruth J., Harry J., Florence I., Ivan D., Caroline A., and Helen H.; William C. Friedman, born 1865, married to Minnie Steemer, in 1890 and to them were born seven children, Josephine, Edward, Grace, William Jr., May, Morris, and Bessie; Caroline M. Friedman born 1867, married to Lucas Hofer in 1889, and to them were born four children, Theodore, Harry, Caroline and Harriet.

The direct descendants of Joseph and Caroline Friedman now living, i. e. children, grandchildren,

and great-grandchildren, numbering 41 in all, are living in Princeville and vicinity, with the exception of one granddaughter, Mrs. May Duschl who with her husband lives in Iowa.

THE GUE FAMILY

By Mrs. Anna Bronson Lutes, Urbana, Ill., 1922.

The parents of John Wesley Gue were of English-Holland descent, and their lineage is traced to the Pilgrim Fathers. They lived for a time in the Connecticut valley, then Manhattan Island, afterward moving to Pennsylvania. Leaving Pennsylvania, John Wesley Gue went to Southern Ohio, where he worked as a "cabinet maker". At Neville, Ohio, he became acquainted with and married a Miss J. T. Borrodale. She was born April 26, 1817 at Moorestown, New Jersey, of English parents, and had moved with her parents to Neville, Ohio, where she grew to womanhood. Soon after their marriage in 1839 Mr. and Mrs. Gue moved to Ripley, Ohio, where he became a steamboat captain, making regular trips down the Ohio River to the Mississippi, and thence to New Orleans.

In 1849 they moved to Groveland, Illinois, and the next year (1850) to Princeville, Illinois. Mr. Gue kept a general store at Princeville for two years or until his death, which occurred May 21, 1852. He died a victim of the cholera epidemic whose fatal ravages were severely felt at this time. Left a widow with three children, Mrs. Gue took her husband's place in the store, and reared and educated her children, their first school being in the little stone school house. Afterward Nina attended school at Wesleyan Female College, Cincinnati, Ohio; George studied for the ministry at Abingdon College, and was a classmate of the Rev. Charles Ayling, a playmate of his youth; William completed his education in the Princeville schools.

The Gue's were devout Methodists. John Wesley Gue helped with money and influence to build the first M. E. Church in Princeville. Their home was often a stopping place for the "Circuit Riders" of that day, among them the famous Peter Cartwright. At the age of nineteen George Gue was admitted to the Peoria M. E. Conference. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted as a private in 108th Illinois Volunteers. Promoted to Chaplain, he was with his regiment in every battle during the term of service, and at the siege of Vicksburg he came into possession of a large key to the Confederate prison where Federal soldiers were confined. His mother gave this key to the writer, who prizes it highly as a relic.

During the war Rev. George Gue was married to Miss Anna Roberts of Peoria. In 1865 he returned with his regiment to Peoria. He was State Chaplain for the G. A. R. for a time, and a collection of poems, "Our Country's Flag" was published by him. For forty-two years Rev. Gue was active in the ministry, part of that time as presiding elder. He was for a number of years connected with the Extension Society of New York, a delegate to the general conference a number of times, was elected delegate to the Ecumenical Council at London, England, but was compelled to resign on account of the serious illness of his wife. The last eleven years of his life he lived in Portland, Oregon; four years as pastor, remaining years as presiding elder. Two Colleges conferred the degree D. D. upon him. His passing from this world was sudden indeed. He dropped dead on the streets of Portland. It can be truly said "he died in the harness".

Nina, second child of John W. Gue, married D. L. T. Bronson and lived twenty-four years on their farm near Princeville. (See Bronson sketch elsewhere in this Vol.)

William Gue enlisted as a drummer boy at the age of sixteen in the civil war. He was twice a prisoner, was in Andersonville Prison nine months (26 days without food.) At one time he was reported

dead. After the war William Gue was married to Hannah Dunlap of Iowa. He was a telegraph operator and station agent, moving from Iowa to Nebraska, then to Kansas. Three years before his death he had a severe attack of typhoid fever from which he never fully recovered. He was brought to his mother's home near Princeville, where he died, leaving a widow and one child.

The second marriage of Mrs. John W. Gue was to Phineas Bronson. He died February, 1878, leaving her with one child, Eugene. They moved to Urbana, Illinois in 1883, where she died October 18, 1890. Burial at Princeville. Eugene, not married, is living in South Dakota.

MARGARET HAMLIN NIXON HEWITT.

A Tribute.: By S. S. Slane, 1922.

The Slane Family history in Vol. I. refers to Benjamin Slane's coming from Virginia, and adds the following: "In that same Virginia community were two other families, those of Jonathan Nixon and William Nixon, forming with Mr. Slane's family a little group bound together by ties of relationship and common good will and interests". Jonathan and William Nixon were not related, but Jonathan was a cousin of Mrs. Slane's.

The movements of the three families are then traced to Ohio; to Fort Clark, now Peoria, in 1831; to Rosefield Township, in 1835; and to Princeville, in 1840. Jonathan Nixon and his wife Elizabeth had but one child (except two who died in infancy). The little girl, born in Princeville, Feb. 23, 1842, was named for Margaret Hamlin (Mrs. Oren Hamlin), whom Mrs. Nixon valued as a dear friend of the years spent in Peoria.

As Mr. Benjamin Slane had been left a widower with his six small children, quoting again from the

article in Vol. I., "Mrs. Nixon became almost a second mother to his children, who even now bear in grateful memory her care of them at that time".

Mr. Nixon was a cabinet maker and house carpenter (though crippled) and made all the coffins in Princeville for years. He also made spinning wheels. His home was on Lot 2, Block 21, Original Village, and he was the first town clerk for Princeville under township organization.

As the little girl Margaret grew up, she was in the Slane home much as a sister to the Slane children, eating meals interchangeably at either house. As a child, she was very bright, learned readily and headed her class in school. All through life she was a great reader. She was a fine penman, and a beautiful singer (as were both of her parents) and robust in health.

She was married in 1861 to James Hewitt, a young attorney. They settled in Toulon, and later moved to Cambridge, Illinois, Mr. Hewitt practicing law for several years. Their only child, Mabel, was born at Toulon.

From Cambridge Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt moved to Red Oak, Montgomery Co., Iowa. Here Mr. Hewitt was elected and re-elected Circuit Judge, dying before the expiration of his second term. Their daughter Mabel here married Wm. E. Butler who was then Court Reporter in her father's Court. Mrs. Hewitt died at the home of her daughter in Council Bluffs on Aug. 20, 1921, and was buried beside her husband at Red Oak.

As one grows older, and nearer the sun down of life, the memories of four score years ago recall not only the pictures of babyhood and girlhood, but also of womanhood and motherhood, as represented by Mrs. Hewitt. The kindnesses and friendships of pioneer days continue to the present time.

NOTE. Mr. Slane, after approving final draft of the above said, "It was wonderful the way the neighbor women helped each other in those days. It is true a

family got into town once in a while that had to be 'drummed out' by shooting off the anvils at their corner until they caught the hint; but the families that stayed and were congenial, were very congenial.

"When Mr. Sherman,—Moses Reeves Sherman, who lived where Warren Bouton's home is,—was starting to Missouri, following Daniel Prince down there, everybody in town turned out to tell the family good-bye. The women, in their calico dresses and aprons, were weeping as if they would never see the Sherman women again,—which they did not,—and wiping their eyes on their aprons.

"Mr. Sherman, called on for a speech, stood in the wagon which was to be their means of conveyance. He closed by saying,

" 'Now, I have always been called Bishop Sherman, and with me gone, you will have no Bishop. I therefore appoint Jonathan Nixon to be Bishop in my place.'

"And it was 'Bishop Nixon' to the end of Mr. Nixon's days."

THE JACOB HOAG FAMILY.

By Stephen S. Hoag, 1920.

Jacob Hoag was born in Otsego Co., New York, Oct. 10, 1814. At the age of two years, he moved with his parents to Niagara Co., N. Y., where he was reared and educated. On coming to Illinois in 1838, he lived for a short time on land now included within the limits of Chicago. He lived in Peoria about a year when he purchased and settled on a farm—the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 29, Akron Township. He paid \$2.50 per acre for this land. This was his home for over sixty years.

In April 1839, he was married to Abigail Hill, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Hill. The marriage ceremony took place in a log cabin which stood about 40 rods South West of the Slane lime kiln, and

same distance East of the Washington Wear residence. Seven children blessed this union, six of whom grew to maturity, viz: Albert S.; Edwin R.; Amelia (Barnett); Alma P. (Nelson); John C.; Naia (Cutler) who died 42 years ago; and Stephen S., the author of this sketch. Two of the sons were in the Union army:—Edwin R. serving three years and five months in Peoria Battery, and Albert S. one year and three months.

Jacob Hoag was reared a Quaker but left that church when he married the daughter of a Methodist minister. He was trustee of the M. E. church for many years. Jacob Hoag died March 11, 1897. His wife Abigail Hill Hoag died August 4, 1888. Both are buried in the Princeville cemetery.

THE KEADY FAMILY IN PEORIA COUNTY.

By Alex. Keady, 1922.

In the month of April, 1849, Samuel G. Keady and Eleanor Yates his wife embarked on a Steam Boat at Wheeling, West Virginia, (as it is now) for the great and undeveloped West, and after a two weeks voyage down the Ohio, up the Mississippi and Illinois they landed in the small town which is now "Greater Peoria." They with nine children had left their home in a two room-log cabin in the woods to seek a home on the famous Prairies of Illinois, where they were preceded by Joseph Yates and Dr. Thomas Yates, brothers of Mrs. Keady, and by John Hervey and their families.

The Keady family consisted of ten children, who are mentioned in succession in this paragraph. Mary Faris was born in 1831, married in 1860 to Peter Kelly. He died in Dunlap. She is still living at the age of 90. Jane Yates was born in 1833, was married in 1856 to Robert M. Hamilton, who died in 1858. She was married the second time to William Martin in 1871 and he too is dead. She died at Chenoa, Ill., in 1903. Elizabeth Clark was born in 1834, was married to Joseph Yates,

Jr. in 1856. He died in 1877, and she died in Florida in 1889. Thomas Keady was born in 1836, was a member of Co. A 47th Ill. Infantry, and in 1866 was married to Rebecca Martin, who is still living in Dunlap. Thomas died in Dunlap in 1918. Martha A. was born in 1838, was married in 1861 to Nathan Amzi Means, who died in Akron, Ohio. She, too, died in Akron, Ohio, in 1911. Alex Keady was born in 1841, and in 1871 was married to Maggie H. Wilder, who died in 1883. In 1886 he was married to Cora F. Schnebly, both still living. Alex served in the 151st Illinois. Louisa E. was born in 1843 and in 1867 she was married to Samuel M. Coburn. He died at Interlachen, Florida, in 1913. Mrs. Coburn is still living in Florida. Emma D. was born in 1845, and in 1864 was married to Kirk E. Brown who died at Dunlap in 1867. Mrs. Brown is still living at Boone, Iowa. Barbara B. was born in 1847, and in 1874 was married to Judson Eugene Parish at Dunlap, who died at Dunlap in 1874. Mrs. Parish died in 1920. Samuel Breese Keady was born at Dunlap in 1851; was never married. He made the trip around the world in 1886-1887, and also to Europe a few years later. He was killed on the Northwestern Rail Road near Dunlap in 1914.

Thomas, Martha and Louisa E. were pupils at the old Princeville Academy before the War, when it was conducted by Profs. Rev. Stone and Nathan A. Means. Samuel B. took a course in Brown's Commercial School in its early days. Barbara B. attended College at Knoxville, Illinois. All the others got a meagre education in the very common schools of the early days, mostly in a primitive log school house on a side hill in the woods of West Virginia. The children were seated on hewed slab seats, each seat braced up on four legs. The "3 R's" were the courses taught in those primitive schools.

When the Keady family arrived in Peoria County, they purchased and occupied the South West Quarter of Section 1, Radnor Township, where Alvin Bushnell had begun to make a farm home. Alex still tells of

driving 5 yoke of oxen to a 32 inch breaking plow, breaking up the prairie sod on many eastern Radnor farms. That was the day of ox cart travel, reap-hook and cradle harvesters,—before the days of reapers or self binders. Corn was all dropped by hand; corn was shelled with hand power shellers, and the most primitive implements and methods were in use. Peoria was the only market in all that country, not a mile of railroad in the state; no roads, no bridges, but deer and other game a-plenty; no Church nearer than Princeville eight miles away.

The Keady's were all strong Presbyterians and the Church was next in importance to the home. About 1852 the "Prospect" Presbyterian Church was organized with six Keady names on the charter, and others added as they grew up. Out of the round dozen names on the family roll, only four are left alive today: Mary Kelly, 90; Alex, 80; Lou Coburn, 78; and Emma Brown, 76. Samuel G., the father, died in 1853 of Malarial fever so prevalent in the early days, his grave being the first dug in the Cemetery north of Dunlap.

THE WM. OWENS FAMILY.

By Phronia Owens Hall, 1922.

William Owens was born in Staunton, Virginia, 1821. Mary Emily Bagley, his wife, was born in Athens, Ohio, 1825. They came West in 1844. On Christmas day of that year, William Owens came on horseback to Princeville looking for a place to locate, leaving his wife and two children at a settler's, back on the trail. He was met as he came to the edge of the Village by Benjamin Slane who kindly assisted him in finding a place to locate.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Owens: Frederick Merrick, Hannah Ellen, Lydia Sophia, Sarah Emily, Ann Eliza, William (died at birth), Mary Sophronia, William Fletcher, Eddy Watson, and Car-

rie Belle. All are dead but Lydia (Mrs. Streeter), Sophronia (Mrs. Hall) and Carrie Belle (who never married), these three sisters living together in Chicago at the date of this article.

In the year 1855, Mr. Owens bought the hotel site, entire South Half of Block 11, Original Village of Princeville. The E. Russell house on the South West corner had been used for hotel purposes since 1848, Captain John Williams being the tavern keeper until Mr. Owens purchased the property in the year stated. Mr. Owens replaced the old Russell dwelling by a larger hotel building, which later contained the office of the Arlington House, and to this day is the office part of the "Logan-Lee Highway" hotel.

During the Lincoln and Douglas campaigns, many noted speakers were entertained at "The Travelers' Rest," as Mr. Owens called his hotel. (The Owens daughters were singers of marked ability, both during and after the close of the war, and it is said that some of their solos were heard in the quiet of many evenings, all over town. They sang both at home, in church, at public meetings and in Peoria.—Ed.)

The Travelers' Rest was also a famous rendezvous, with midnight suppers, for hunting parties that had been spending the day, or more than one day, up along Spoon River, and had reached as far as Princeville on their return to Peoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Owens being active members of the Methodist Church, their hotel home swarmed with ministers and elders at time of Quarterly and revival meetings. On such occasions, the children had to sleep on the floor. No chance for them at the first table, nor the second; and by the time the third was spread,—well, the little folks called it "leavins".

Mr. Owens, upon the death of his father Geo. Owens, was taken as an infant and raised by his grandfather John Cockrell of Virginia. This grandfather was a great hunter and Wm. Owens, when a lad, often accompanied him on his trips in the mountains of that state. These glorious hunting days furnished ma-

terial for many a reminiscence for Mr. Owens' older years. Mrs. Owens' mother, Lydia Townsend of New York, was a cousin of U. S. Senator Martin I. Townsend, and traced her ancestry back to the Standishes.

Mrs. Owens, after serving as nurse for several years, became a physician, what they called an "Eclectic" in those days. At that time they did not have the routine of medical schools to pass through, just a "permit" from city authorities. Under such a "permit" Mrs. Owens practiced very successfully for many years. Always a woman of great energy and a desire to do good in the world, and of independent action, she went, in the year 1878, to New Orleans to help nurse yellow fever patients during the great epidemic then raging. After about three months heroic service, she herself succumbed to the disease, and Rev. John Mathews, Pastor of Corondolet St. Church, wrote to the family in part as follows:

"Your mother came to our city the last part of August. The day after her arrival she attended my church, and informed me of the purpose of her coming. When I told her 'I am sorry to see you,' (we feared for the stranger; the epidemic was sweeping away our people, as a storm bears the leaves of a forest), she rebuked me by saying, 'Is it possible you talk that way after preaching such a sermon, one so encouraging?'

"It was not that we did not appreciate motives so noble, but nearly every stranger had died up to that time. But she was here, I undertook to make her feel at home, and introduced her to friends. She applied to the Howard association for a place to work. They refused to appoint her, fearing she would take the fever and die. The Young Men's Christian Association also refused. We all felt that we could not send her to places where the fever raged. Your mother visited my office again and again, consulting. 'I must work!' she said. I suggested to her, to go and visit the needy poor, where no fever existed. I gave her places,

she began on that line and soon proved such a blessing, that every heart was open.

“Not satisfied, she published an article in one of our city papers, telling of her object and motives. Persons applied at once and soon she was in the midst of the fever. I was sorry—but could not keep her back. How like an Angel of blessing she moved up and down our streets! Day and night she carried gladness and joy into stricken homes. She went to see the poor and neglected, those that had no friends, and gave money, time and prayers. It was a three-fold blessing she conferred..

“As time passed, she became more widely known, and they were sending for her on all sides. When I was able (after a siege of yellow fever myself) to go to my office, she communicated with me; and I wondered at her preservation. She told all along, “Yes, yes, Bro. Mathews is afraid I will take the fever, but he will have it, and live to bury me’. She did not signify she would have the fever. Your mother was possessed with the idea that she would not take it. So with many others, but such an idea does not keep it off.

“On Sunday, the 10th of November, your mother began to show signs of the malady and she died on the 16th (Nov. 16, 1878). You should rejoice that such a woman was your mother. She had filled her mission. Her work was done. That name ‘Owens’ is embalmed in many hearts. The city papers paid a tribute to her memory. I cut out three articles and sent to Dr. Thomas with a lengthy account of your dear mother, now an Angel, and a blessed child of light. The tears over her coffin, and at the cemetery, indicated the love borne her. We feel, as I wrote Dr. Thomas, ‘She died for us.’ I have but little spare time, but I felt it was due you—due the memory of this glorified woman—to be explicit with her children. Her three months life amongst us was worth a hundred common lives, worth a thousand sermons!”

The children were married and scattered far and wide. Mr. Owens continued to make his home in Princeville through an honored old age, and died at Princeville on Feb. 24, 1902.

THE RIEL FAMILY

By Mrs. Rose King Gresham, 1920.

Peter Riel was born June 4, 1814 at Niagara, Canada. He was married to Mary Klinck who was born May 21, 1817 at Richmond Hill, Canada, about fifteen miles west of the pretty city of Toronto. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom the following were born in Canada: Rosanna, (Mrs. Joseph Higgs) March 12, 1838, (deceased); Sarah Catherine, (Mrs. Walter Evans) August 31, 1839, Chillicothe, Ill.; Margaret, April 25, 1841, (deceased); Leonard, April 27, 1843, (deceased); Martha, September 1, 1845, (deceased); John Wesley, April 8, 1847, Peoria, Ill.; Mary, (Mrs. Henry King) April 2, 1849, Denver, Colo. Those born after coming to Illinois were William James, May 27, 1851, (died in infancy); Arilla, August 31, 1853, Princeville, Ill.; Peter Leslie, August 30, 1857, Princeville, Ill.; Joseph and Josephine, twins, (died in infancy); Emma, (Mrs. Lynn McNeal) Nov. 10, 1859.

Mr. and Mrs. Riel lived in Canada until 1850, when they journeyed to Illinois by team and covered wagon which seemed to be the most popular way of travel at that time. With them they brot their dog "Danger" which followed closely by foot all the way. In the excitement of getting across the Illinois river, the dog was forgotten. He, not meaning to be left behind, swam across, safely reaching the opposite side.

The wagon of Mr. Riel and family was followed for some distance by a band of what was thought to be highwaymen. One member of the Riel family overheard a conversation in which it was agreed upon that all should be killed but the baby, who happens to be none other than the writer's mother, Mrs. Henry

King. They were thrown off the trail by the family stopping over night at a farmhouse. We cannot help but wonder what would have been the life of the "baby" had these plans been carried out.

The first two months in Illinois were spent in Peoria. From there, Mr. Riel took his family to Princeville. Records show that on Oct. 31, 1850 he purchased the East One-half of the Northwest quarter of section 26, paying \$450 for this eighty acres. Later, he purchased more land, making one hundred sixty acres in all. They first built a small brick house, but, later, a larger and better one.

Mr. and Mrs. Riel were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as were their children. They were a conscientious and industrious people. Little is known of Mr. Riel's earlier life, but after coming to Illinois, he, as did all early settlers, had many hardships to face and difficulties to overcome. It was thru hard work that he and his wife made for themselves and family a home.

Mrs. Riel came from a family noted for their longevity. She was the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Grant Klinck, who lived to be 105 years of age. A sister, Mrs. Zilla McMurtry, died a few years ago in Lacon, Ill., at the age of 101.

The writer, often, when a child, delighted to sit at Grandma's knee and listen to the interesting stories told of many exciting experiences had in the earlier days with the Canadian Indians. She was of a cheerful disposition, and it is remembered that only a short time previous to her death, she was seen playing a joke on one of her grandchildren.

Mrs. Riel was also noted for her generosity. Never was a person in want turned from her door without the help she could give. Even though her house was filled and crowded, there was always room (even though necessary to make a bed on the floor) for the stranger who needed shelter for the night. Many times entire families were protected from the storm or

the cold under her hospitable roof. No questions asked. The mere fact that help was needed was sufficient. On one instance a family, including several small children, was taken in, and, it is believed, were actually saved from freezing to death. They were moving across country and the weather was bitter cold. The mother said to Mrs. Riel "God bless you, dear woman, you have saved my children. We have tried for miles around and none would take us in."

Mr. Riel died May 4, 1879 on the farm where they had lived since settling in Princeville Township. His wife died August 23 1902 in the town of Princeville, where she had moved some time after her husband's death. Both are resting in the Princeville Cemetery.

ADDITIONAL ON THE RIEL FAMILY.

By Sarah C. Evans, 1920.

(This sketch was received by the committee, subsequent to Mrs. Gresham's above.)

My grandmother Klinck, who lived to be 105 years old, was married first to Calvin Grant, an uncle of General Grant, and by this marriage there were two children. Sometime after Mr. Grant's death, she married Leonard Klinck, who was a fine school master and a prominent Free Mason (his was the first Masonic funeral held in Princeville, in 1852).

We are of mixed ancestry, both German and Irish on our father's side, and English, German and Scotch on our mother's side.

I recollect as a child in Canada, my sister Rosanna and I had to travel day after day two miles to school, both winter and summer. In winter the cold was severe and snow drifts often above tops of the fences.

At time of one snow storm, someone failed to cover the fire with ashes one night and, as matches were never thought of like they are now, father had to take the old iron teakettle and go to a neighbor's for some coals. After that we saw that a bed of coals was always well covered. What would this young and rising generation think today, if this bit of history would overtake them?

Another incident occurs to me. Father had a sugar camp where every season we children all did our part in gathering sap and watching the boiling kettles. The Indians had their wigwams all through that "sugar bush" as we called that Maple grove, and father aimed to always have someone on guard over the boiling syrup. This year, when the three days' boiling process was all but finished and father had called "sugar off" meaning that he was ready to pour the sugar into cakes, in buckets, etc., and he was starting to the house for dinner, he said, as the Indians had not disturbed anything that year, we might all go home and have a warm dinner. While we were gone, the Indians stole all three days' sugar.

Later on, after building a fine house and new barn, my father got the fever to move to Illinois. My mother protested against any move, but father finally won over, sold out at a good price, bought a new wagon, rigged up and started for Illinois,—to roam over the vast prairies, as he used to state to the family. That was in the fall of 1850.

We took the boat at Toronto, traveling part by water and part by land. I recollect how sick we all got on Lake Erie. Our large black dog would watch the wagon and stay with the horses. We always saw that he was safe with us, and he protected us, when we would walk at times. Through the Indiana swamps for some distance there were great blacksnakes, from which he protected us. We finally landed in Peoria, fall of 1850.

Father and mother were very strict with us, many thanks to them for it. Mother used to spin yarn and teach us to knit our own stockings and mittens, also to sew. We had always to be found under their roof at night; they never allowed us to go to dances. They had a family altar, would read a chapter in the morning and sing a hymn, and the same at night. They belonged to the Methodist belief; I always thought my mother was a little selfish as regards other churches. She did not want us to go to any other church. I married Walter T. Evans in 1863 and have lived on the homestead here near Chillicothe, Illinois, ever since.

HON. WILLIAM ROWCLIFFE.

By James F. Rowcliffe, 1922.

Hon. William Rowcliffe, one of the early settlers of Illinois, was born March 12, 1818 in Devonshire, England. His father John Rowcliffe, who was prominent in public affairs in the Parish of Swinebridge, lived on a farm, and William was the oldest of a family of six children. His school advantages were limited, and under the subscription system.

He was 18 years old when the family left Biddeford, England, on the sailing vessel "Ebenezer" and after a stormy voyage of six weeks arrived at New York. He remained with his father in Huron Co., Ohio, until he came of age, then begun working out by the month and year, continuing his education at night school and on Sundays.

He was married June 5th, 1841 to Mary Ford, daughter of the Rev. James Ford of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Ford came to America in 1833, settling in Huron County, Ohio where he died three months after his arrival. To William and Mary Rowcliffe were born seven children: Mary Jane, wife

of Aaron C. Moffit, died Jan. 29th, 1886; John Wesley, who died Dec. 7th, 1916; Betsy Ann Smith, living in Akron, Ohio; Celeste Isabel, wife of Albert N. Case, died May 6th, 1915; George W., still living on the farm in Jubilee Township; James F., living in Peoria, Ill.; and Charles Edmond, living in Twin Falls, Idaho. Mrs. Rowcliffe died Jan. 3rd, 1888, and all the members of the family who have died are buried in the Princeville Cemetery.

For two or three years after his marriage he rented a farm, then buying a tract near Norwalk, Ohio, which he improved and operated until the spring of 1853. Selling then, he turned his footsteps toward Peoria County, to which place he had been induced to come. He shipped his goods to Chicago, whence he was conveyed by team to Peoria, finding but a small town where now a flourishing city stands.

Locating in Kickapoo Township, he farmed for the first summer, and the following spring rented 160 acres in Jubilee Township, known as the Radley farm. In 1855 he bought 160 acres on Section 11, the following year adding 160 acres on Section 12. The land was raw prairie, bare of improvements, and to first turn the tough sod, it was necessary to use five yoke of oxen on the breaking plows.

Mr. Rowcliffe was active in both Township, County, and State politics, having served as collector, assessor, etc. Deeply interested in education, and in building public school houses, he was among the first directors of his district, and served as director for more than forty years. He was a member of the County board of supervisors when the present Court House was built. For twenty four years he held the office of Justice of the Peace. Nominated and elected to the legislature on the Republican ticket, he served in the Twenty-ninth session.

He was a devout Christian, and for over forty years was a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been licensed to preach in 1842. He

was active in every effort for the promotion of religious privileges in the community. (see note.)

Mr. Rowcliffe enlisted in the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry; was mustered into service at Peoria, January 7th, 1863, as First Lieutenant of Company M., and was sent South to join the army of the Ohio in Kentucky. The first three months of his active service was during the Morgan raid, and after the capture of the noted southerner at Buffington Isle, his regiment was with General Burnside in the East Tennessee Country. There he participated in the battles of Walker's Ford, Bean Station, and Fair Garden.

The Command was then sent into Carolina to break up Indian squads, in which two regiments had previously been unsuccessfully engaged. Lieut. Rowcliffe was in command of the company most of the time during this service, which was successful, twenty one of the Indians being taken prisoners. During the Indian raid the First Lieutenant of Company A. was

Note: "Squire" Rowcliffe, with all his culture and force of leadership, was not above actual labor with his hands. He would plow corn or make hay or harvest in the hot sun all week, and on Sunday morning, after giving himself a clean shave, hitch the tired horses to his wagon and drive, with his family, to Church in Princeville. He might have sat for a few minutes after breakfast with his Bible, picking out a text: then not a word from his lips on the long drive to town, as his mind was formulating the sermon. Then, perhaps substituting for the regular Methodist Minister who was away at Conference, or filling a vacancy in the Presbyterian Church, for he preached in both churches, his commanding figure would appear in the pulpit, and the sermon was always masterful. One of the editing committee remembers well hearing him conduct the funeral of Washington Wakefield, a near neighbor in Jubilee in July, 1875; and also that of Carlisle Aldrich of Akron Township in July, 1878. —Editors.

killed, and Lieut. Rowcliffe was detailed to bring his body home. After performing that sad duty he was detailed to take recruits from Springfield, Ill., to Nicholasville, Ky. where he mounted and drilled them.

He was next ordered to re-equip, and take his men to Cleveland, Tenn. Having but ten days in which to accomplish that purpose, he had not only to distribute the new stores, but to gather up the old unserviceable ones. After reaching Cleveland and transferring the troops and equipments, he rejoined his regiment at Big Shanty. Detailed as an ordnance officer on the staff of Col. Capron before the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, he laid there and took care of the wounded until July 27th.

He was next engaged with his company fighting Wheeler's forces during the Stoneman raid to Macon, Ga. At Sunshine Church a battle took place and after accomplishing their purpose of destroying the railroad and stores, the brigade passed on. During the night the horse of Lieut. Rowcliffe mired, he was obliged to leave the animal, and as his comrades had passed on, to take to the woods alone. It was seventeen days before he reached Atlanta, during which time he was hunted and hounded, and spoke with but two persons—one white, and one black. He followed the North Star for a guide by night, crossing streams on logs and planks, suffering from lack of food, and drenched by the rain which fell during the greater part of the time, but to which he no doubt owed his final escape from the dangers which threatened him. After the second day he had nothing to eat but thirteen ripe peaches which he found on an old plantation, and during the last days of travel he several times fainted from weakness. The first day he was tracked by bloodhounds, but having hidden before the dew went off he threw them off the scent. The continuous rains and the darkness favored him, and he finally rejoined his regiment at Marietta, Ga.

He and his company were ordered to Turner's Ferry to guard Sherman who was then throwing his

army about Atlanta. The very next morning Gen. Slocum, as he had no mounted men, sent orders to Col. Capron to go to Atlanta and act as advance guard for the Twentieth Corps. Lieut. Rowcliffe suggested the raising of a volunteer company of officers to act as privates in this duty, and securing twenty four recruits, he started for Atlanta. This advance guard was near that city when met by the Mayor and officials who announced their readiness to surrender the place. Lieut. Rowcliffe whom Gen. Slocum had left in command of the advance, directed them to wait for the General who would soon be along, and he with his cavalry dashed on into the town which they were thus the first to enter. They met a rebel squad which soon gave way to the Cavalry.

Returning to Nicholasville, Ky., Lieut. Rowcliffe was remounted and then, going to Nashville, took his place in the left wing of the Union Army. His brigade was first struck by Hood's right, and for two days kept up a running fight while moving toward Columbia. He was then sent to the left upon Duck River to guard forts there. Hood's forces having divided and surrounded them, they had to cut their way out at night, reaching Franklin the day before the battle there. After this they lay in the edge of a field for a couple of weeks.

Then followed the battle of Nashville, during which Lieut. Rowcliffe had charge of the ambulance corps of the Cavalry. The order detailing him for Ambulance Director was issued the day before the battle. The command having followed Hood to Graverly Springs, had their last fight with him on Christmas Day; gathered up the wounded and took them to Franklin; then went on down the Tennessee River. The division was then ordered back to guard the Alabama railroad at Pulaski. After getting receipts for supplies he had left at Cleveland, and getting matters straightened up, he rejoined his regiment at Nashville, thence accompanied them to Pulaski, and there remained on turn-pike picket duty until the close of the war. He was

thus engaged when the news of the assassination of President Lincoln reached him.

Lieut. Rowcliffe received a Captain's Commission from Gov. "Dick" Oglesby but was discharged as First Lieutenant. He passed through the various danger scenes of his army life without receiving a scratch.

The later years of his life were spent on the old home farm, in Jubilee Township, honored and respected by a host of friends and neighbors. He died March 11, 1892, and was buried in the Cemetery at Princeville.

THE STREITMATTER FAMILY.

(Largely compiled from notes given by Louis Streitmatter in July, 1899, to Edward Auten).

Michael Streitmatter with his wife Catharine came from the village of Hegelberg, Baden, Germany. He was by trade a **nagelschmidt** or nail smith, and "a mechanic who could do any repairing in wood or iron work, or could make shoes or anything". In the old country, Mr. Streitmatter was elected a surveyor, the qualifications for which he had studied up himself; and if he had stayed in his old home the people wanted to elect him city mayor. He was a very handy and active man.

As his boys grew up, the German government wanted them for soldiers. They did not want to be soldiers and their father told them if they would help him again in America, he would go there with them.

There were six boys and two girls who came to America, Frederick, George, Jacob, Christian, Barbara, Catherine, Louis and William. They came, probably 1847, to the Town of Eden, near Hamburg, N. Y., living about 12 miles S. W. from Buffalo. As wages were very low here and work hard to get, the eldest son, Frederick, came West. He landed at Princeville, probably 1849, and worked first for a Mr. Thomas Black on Sec. 33, Akron Township (farm now Wm. Pullen's). Sometime later he sent for the rest of the family to come.

Just before leaving New York State, Mr. Streitmatter, Sr., had a dream.

The floor went down and water came up where the floor had been. This dream greatly impressed his mind and he was afraid of some calamity on the trip to Illinois. Coming West by way of boats on Lake Erie, Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, and thence by canal, they reached LaSalle, Ill., without any mishap. The steamer coming from LaSalle down the Illinois River was run into in the night by a larger steamer, a big hole made in her and one of the side wheels knocked off. With the other wheel the steamer was run to the river bank and made fast with big ropes. The people were asleep and the boat men waked up all who had not been wakened by the crash. All were hurried off the boat on a wide plank which had been laid to shore. In the morning, the back end of the steamer had sunk and thus the dream was fulfilled. While many lost everything, Mr. Streitmatter had a trunk full of books rescued by the boat men in a skiff, after the books had been thoroughly soaked. There is a tradition in the family that Mr. Streitmatter himself put these books into the river, deciding on the impulse, that near the end of the journey, that he did not want them. They were, perhaps, books against religion; at any rate, in after years, he did not want his children to read them. The people got off into the timber, built fires and stayed over night. The next day it rained, and all got into an old log cabin which they found. In the afternoon a steamer came along which after some delay, landed them safe at Peoria.

This was probably about 1852 or 1853. In February, 1854, Mr. Streitmatter bought eighty acres, the North half of the North West Quarter of Sec. 10, Akron Township. Here he built a house and moved out in October. His wife Catherine was failing in health and died during the first winter. She was buried somewhere in the garden on this farm, exact spot not known; and her son Louis in one of his latest years,

erected a little marker to her memory in the present house yard.

All of the eight children raised large families and among them and their children, have settled the equivalent of perhaps a township.

Frederick Streitmatter returned to Germany, probably in fall of 1857, to marry and bring back his sweetheart Barbara Ernest. Their children were: Catherine (Zehr), Fred E., Louis E., Ernest, and Emma (Rumbold), besides five who died when small, Dan, John, George, Barbara and Martha.

George Streitmatter married Lena Kuhn, and their children were: Wm. P., Edward J., John (died when little), Mary L. (Streitmatter), and Caroline (Woertz).

Jacob Streitmatter married Sophia Oertley and their children were: Jacob, Sophia (Herrmann), Christina (Rieger), Mary (Asal), Leonard, Fred E., Louisa (Muselman), Lena (Rieger), Charles (died at age 30), Rudolph, Andrew, Peter, George, Sarah (Hegel).

Christian Streitmatter married Christiana Ziegenhorn, and their children were: Hannah (Frank), Henry, Dorothea (Snyder), Christian, Michael (died at age 4), Joseph, Christina (Snyder), Lena (Fritz), Susan (Seidel), Benjamin, Reuben, August.

Barbara Streitmatter died unmarried, soon after the family reached Peoria county.

Catherine Streitmatter married John Oertley and their children were: Katie (O'Brien, Susan (Pointon), John, and Matilda (Gruner).

Louis Streitmatter married Catherine Gebhard, and their children were: Annie (Weese), Katie (Wieland), Samuel, Lydia (Beyer), John L. (died at 1 yr.), Ida (Dietz,) and Louis (died at age 9).

William F. Streitmatter married Maria Munk, and their children were: Rosa (Begner), Louise (Johnson), William A., Matilda (Gehrt), Clara (Oertley), Amiel, Mollie (died at one year), and David.

THE VAUGHN WILLIAMS FAMILY.

By Mrs. Eliza Simpson, 1920.

Vaughn Guest Williams was born in Fredericktown, Knox Co., Ohio, March 18, 1818, and received his education in the common schools of his native town. Mr. Williams moved to Peoria Co., Ill., in 1840. After remaining about a year he returned to his former home in Ohio, to bring his parents and two sisters to Princeville. The sisters were Rachel and Ellen, later Mrs. James McDowell.

On July 17, 1843, he was married to Viola Hall, a native of the same county in Ohio, born Christmas day 1824. They were the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters—Mary E. (deceased), wife of Alexander C. Tebow; Rebecca, wife of John Dusten; John; Aaron; Almira, wife of Albert Stewart; Emeline (deceased), wife of Richard Heberling; Glenn; Clarke (deceased); Eliza, wife of William Simpson; and James.

Mr. Williams came to Illinois in limited circumstances, but by industry and good judgment secured a good property and home, consisting of 240 acres of fine land Section 30, Akron Township. He was a charter member of the Thief Detective and Mutual Aid Society of Princeville. This society organized in the early 60's still maintains its existence.

Vaughn G. Williams died April 20, 1897. Viola Hall Williams died March 28, 1907. They are both buried in the Princeville Cemetery.

THE YATES FAMILY.

By Edgar Yates, 1922.

Among the pioneer settlers of Radnor Township were three brothers, Joseph, Adam and Thomas Yates, natives of Ohio County, West Virginia, located in what is known as "The Pan-handle", near Wheeling.

In 1847 they and their families left those rugged hills to find a place where living conditions would be pleasanter and the rewards of toil much more satisfactory. Reports said, too, that in the great prairies of the west, land was cheap and abundant; they hoped to secure homes nearby for their children, also, and thus have their companionship on through old age.

They left Wheeling by flat boat, coming via the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Peoria, then a straggling village of one short street along the river bank. They settled near together in the northeastern corner of Radnor Township.

The families were as follows: Joseph Yates, born March 11, 1798, married Mary Colwell June 10, 1819, died Dec. 8, 1878. Mary Colwell, born May 5, 1796, died Sept. 24, 1883. Children: Rachel Yates, born July 5, 1820, died May 31, 1832; Thomas Yates, born July 24, 1824, died Feb. 26, 1892, at Mt. Hope, Kans.; John Caldwell, born Aug. 11, 1827, married Miss Hitchcock, died March 14, 1896, at Peoria; Mary Nelson, born Apr. 1, 1830, married Dr. Jas. P. Miller Sept. 30, 1847, died Jan. 8, 1853; Joseph, born Sept. 8, 1832, married Elizabeth C. Keady Jan. 1, 1856, died Dec. 5, 1877.

Adam Yates, born March 20, 1805, married Sarah Miller Oct. 2, 1834, died Feb. 3, 1865. Sarah Miller, born Oct. 10, 1814, died Mar. 20, 1901. Children: Margaretta, born Nov. 24, 1835, married Hugh A. Henry Mar. 19, 1857, died at Omaha, Neb., May 24, 1917; Mary Ann, born May 11, 1838, married Alex Mairs August 21, 1866, died Aug. 10, 1902, in Ireland; John M., born May 11, 1838, served in Co. A., Forty Seventh Illinois Infantry, married Anna Barr Oct. 12, 1876, died Aug. 16, 1921, at Princeville, Illinois; Amanda, born Aug. 15, 1842, married Steen B. Parks Sept. 25, 1867; Augusta, born Aug. 5, 1842, now living in Peoria, Illinois; Sarah Jane, born May 27, 1844, married Josiah Jones, Mar. 1872, died ———; Thomas A., born Apr. 10, 1846, died July 27, 1850; Irwin, born Dec. 26, 1850, died Sept. 5, 1851; Edwin, born Dec.

26, 1850, died Sept. 13, 1851; Adam F. born Dec. 24, 1852, died Aug. 24, 1853.

Doctor Thomas Yates, born Dec. 22, 1810, married Mary Pursell Sept. 29, 1835, died June 2, 1886, at Dunlap, Illinois. Mary Pursell, born May 9, 1813, died July 8, 1877. Children: James P. born Oct. 29, 1836, married Susan Black, died Sept. 24, 1915, at Pekin, Ill.; Thomas J., born Aug. 27, 1838, died Dec. 27, 1847; Nancy M., born June 5, 1840, married William Y. Hervey Dec. 23, 1857 (he died Dec. 3, 1872); On June 22, 1876, she married Aurelius Cockerell; William W., born July 22, 1842, married Carrie Wilson Dec. 22, 1864, died June 2, 1893, at Narka Kans.; Mary R., born Nov. 2, 1843, married David M. Potts Nov. 1, 1886, died in March, 1917, in Princeville, Ill.; David M., born Nov. 8, 1849, married Laura McMillen Jan. 16, 1873, died Jan. 6, 1888; Arminda P., born Mar. 8, 1858, married Reed Byers Oct. 17, 1878, and now lives at Estherville, Iowa.

Doctor Thomas Yates was a licensed physician, but did not practice after coming west, devoting the remainder of his active life to farming. All of the family came of staunch Scotch Irish Presbyterian stock, and had been reared in an atmosphere of respect for law and order, and reverence for religion. They took an active part in the organization of the Prospect Church, the younger members of the family mostly joining in on its support as they arrived at years of maturity.

We owe unstinted praise to all the settlers of these early days. With very slight educational opportunities, without any of the so-called advantages of our time, with implements crude and insufficient in number, they made wonderful progress in every way.

Having served faithfully and well their day and generation, they have passed on leaving a goodly heritage which is ours to use, but not abuse.

SERVICE RECORDS OF WORLD WAR VETERANS

Compiled by the following Township Committeemen:

Akron.....	Raymond Holmes
Essex.....	Roy D. Rakestraw
Hallock.....	Clyde Murray
Jubilee.....	Frank Schneider
LaPrairie.....	L. E. Root
Millbrook.....	George Barrett
Princeville.....	Mrs. Etta Edwards
Radnor.....	Julius Kellstadt
Truro.....	T. R. P. Gough and C. W. German
Valley.....	James Anderson
West Jersey.....	F. M. Hazen

It is no fault of the committee that the following list of records is not complete. Some service men failed to fill out questionnaires; the Post Office address of others could not be obtained. The committee appealed to Adjutant General F. S. Dickson, Springfield Illinois, who replied that it would be a matter of months before all the records would arrive from Washington, and then it would take months to file them; and also that these records would not show the townships in which the men lived. Under these circumstances, the committeemen did well in securing what they did. Corrections and additions are invited.

The first date given is that of enrollment. Unless otherwise stated, last date is that of discharge. Places not otherwise specified are locations while in service. Names of Gold Star men are in Capitals.

AKRON TOWNSHIP

George Asal, June 26, 1918, at Peoria; Artillery, 106th French Motor Btry; 31st Dixie Division; Private. France. Jan. 31, 1919 at Camp Grant.

ALBERT BRUNNER, June 28, 1918, at Peoria, Army. Camp Mills, N. Y. Died there Oct. 1, 1918. Buried Oct. 14, at Springdale Cemetery, Peoria.

James Leo Callery, June 26, 1918, at Peoria. Infantry Co. C. Regiment 121. Private. Camp Wheeler, La.; Le Mans, France. July 28, 1919, at Camp Grant.

Ray P. Callery, June 24, 1918, at Peoria. Air Service, 56th balloon Co. 1st Class private. Kansas City, Mo.; Camp John Wise; San Antonio, Tex.; Air Service Depot, Morrison, Va.; Dec. 20, 1918, at Morrison, Va.

Joseph James Camp, June 3, 1918, at Peoria. Navy, Seaman. Great Lakes; Philadelphia; Base 19, France; Brest, France; U. S. S. Stephan. Nov. 3, 1919, at League Island, Pa.

Emmett Michael Cushing, Sept. 4, 1918 at Peoria. Inf. B. 12th Battalion, 161st depot brigade. Private. Camp Grant; Camp McArthur. Jan. 2, 1919 at Camp Grant.

William L. Friedman, June 25, 1918, at Paris Island, S. C. Served as drill instructor in various companies. Corporal. Paris Island, S. C.; Quantico, Va. Aug. 28, 1919, at Quantico, Va.

William Henry Hammer, June 24, 1918, at Peoria. Air Service, 55th Balloon. Private. Kansas City, Mo.; San Antonio, Tex.; Morrison, Va. Dec. 24, 1918 at Morrison, Va.

Albert Frederick Herrmann, June 26, 1918, at Peoria. Army, Remount Wagon Train, Private. Centuar, Ga. March 26, 1919 at Centuar, Ga.

Raymond Lee Holmes, Dec. 12, 1917, at Great Lakes. Navy, Seaman. Great Lakes; U. S. S. Carola; Naval Air Station; Guipavas, France; U. S. S. Smeaton; U. S. S. Nerens. Sept. 22, 1919 at Great Lakes.

Floyd James Jackson, June 1, 1917, at Peoria. Army Co. G., 33rd Div. Farrier. Peoria; Camp Logan, N. Y.; Fronts: Somme, Meuse, Argonne, Verdun, Troyon; Army of Occ. June 5, 1919 at Camp Grant.

LESLIE ALYSIUS McDERMOTT, June 27, 1918, at Peoria. Army, Co. I, Reg. 123. Private. Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga. Died in service July 30, 1918. Buried at Princeville.

JOHN PATRICK McDONNA, June 27, 1918, at Peoria. Army, 106 Division Engineers. Private. Camp Wheeler, Ga. Died in service Oct 3, 1918 at Glasgow, Scotland. Buried at Princeville, Oct. 16, 1920.

Harry M. Pierce, Sept. 18, 1917, at Peoria. Army, Co. A., 129th Inf. 33rd Division A. E. F. Private. Camp Logan; Camp Dodge; Verdun and Meuse Sectors. Feb. 21, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Francis Wilbur Riel, Sept. 18, 1917 at Peoria. Co. G., 345th Infantry. Corporal. Camp Dodge; Camp Pike; Camp Grant; Camp Dix; France. Feb. 4, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Edwin F. Rice, Sept. 18, 1917, at Peoria. Infantry. Machine Gun. 130th Regiment. 1st Class Private. United States; France; Luxemburg. May 30, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Leland J. Sloan, Sept. 19, 1917, at Peoria. Headquarters Co., 129th Inf. 1st Class Private. British front, Verdun, St. Mihiel, Meuse, Argonne; with Australian, Canadian and French commands as well as British, at different times. June 6, 1919, at Camp Grant.

Miss B. Mae Strietmatter, May 16, 1917, at Chicago. U. S. Army Nursing Corps Unit 12. Nurse. Camiers, France. July 9, 1919 at New York.

Pierce Streitmatter, Sept. 16, 1917, at Peoria. Army, Private. Supply Company, 349th Infantry. Camp Dodge, Iowa. Dec. 7, 1917 at Camp Dodge.

Vaughn Williams, Sept. 19, 1917 at Peoria. Army Panther Division 36, Medical. Camp Bowie, Tex.; Ft. Worth, Tex. Oct. 19, 1918 at Fort Worth.

ESSEX TOWNSHIP

Elting Argenbright Jr., Oct. 5, 1917 at Iowa City, Iowa. S. A. T. C. Company E. Private. Dec. 17, 1917 at Iowa City.

Ernest Argenbright, April 28, 1918, at Toulon. Inf. Headquarters Co. 351st Reg. Sergeant. Camp Dodge. March 24, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

Ralph Buskirk, July 14, 1917 at Springfield. Inf. Co. K. 6th Ill. Private. Springfield; St. Louis; Camp Logan; In France at St. Mihiel and Argonne. June 9, 1919, at Camp Grant.

Miles G. Colwell, Sept. 7, 1918, at Toulon. Private. Inf. Co. B., 5th Provisional Training. Camp Grant; Toulon. Feb. 21, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Orville L. Colwell, June 26, 1918 at Toulon. Field Artillery, Co. F. 311 Ammunition Train. Private. Camp Grant; Camp Mills; Bordeaux, France. Feb. 9, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Wm. David Crone, July 30, 1918 at Camp Grant. Medical Dept. 5th Co. 161 Depot Brigade 36th Medical replacement unit. Base Hospital Nos. 8, 69 and 113. Private. Camp Grant; Camp Merritt and Hoboken; St. Nazaire and Savenoy, France. Aug. 5, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Charles S. Geary, April 3, 1918 at Toulon. Co. E, 64th Artillery, Wagoner, New Orleans, La.; Andard, France. April 3, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Wm. Goodale, Sept. 17, 1918 at Toulon. Private. Co. C. 315 Engineers. Inf. and Eng. Corps. Camp Dodge; various places in France. Dec. 11, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Rudolph F. Graf, Dec. 18, 1917 at Peoria. Inf. Co. L, 327 Reg. Corporal. Camp Dodge; Camp Gordon; France. June 7, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Milo E. Graves, June 6, 1917 at Peoria. Navy Commissary Division. 1st class baker. Great Lakes; Philadelphia; England; Pelham Bay Park and Bay Ridge, N. Y. June 6, 1919 at Great Lakes.

John G. Henson, M. D., Aug. 1, 1917 at Chicago. Medical Reserve Corps. Bw. 2. 55 C. A. C. M. R. C. 1st. Lt. Boston; Ft. Oglethorpe; England; France. March 8, 1919 at Camp Grant.

David Lee Humphrey, June 12, 1917 at Peoria. Motor Transport Corps. Provisional M. T. C. Sergeant. Camp Funston, Kansas. May 15, 1919 at Camp Funston.

William Ernest Irwin. Dec. 12, 1917 at Peoria. Navy. Coxswain U. S. S. Pueblo; Bay Ridge, N. Y.; Pelham Bay, N. Y. U. S. S. Vestel. Aug. 23, 1919 at Great Lakes.

Alva W. Kerns, June 3, 1917 at Peoria. Motor Transport Corps Co. C attached to 78th division. Sergeant. Jefferson Barracks; Ft. Riley; Camp Dodge; St. Mihiel and Argonne Fronts in France. July 8, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Hobart G. Kilgore, May 23, 1918 at Toulon. Co. E. 37th Infantry. Private. Ft. McIntosh; Laredo, Tex. Mar. 8, 1919 at Ft. McIntosh.

James T. McDonald, April 2, 1918 at Toulon. 75th Railroad Artillery. Private. Jackson Barracks, New Orleans; Brest, France. April 1, 1919 at Camp Grant.

John D. McDonald, May 25, 1918 at Toulon. Co. D. 330th Inf. 1st Class Private. Camp Gordon, Ga.; Hoboken, N. J. England; France. Oct. 27, 1919, at Camp Dix.

Owen McGarvey, Nov. 17, 1917 at Salt Lake City. U. S. Navy. Seaman U. S. S. Ryndam. Transport Service. Aug. 23, 1919 at Great Lakes.

Thomas Daniel McGarvey, July 25, 1917 at Peoria. Infantry. Co. C. 46th Reg. Private. Ft. Benj. Harrison; Camp Taylor; Camp Gordon; Camp Sheridan. Feb. 11, 1919 at New Orleans.

Hallie E. Meeker, June 25, 1918 at Toulon. Infantry. Co. E., 2nd Battalion. Private. Camp Grant; Camp McArthur. Jan. 15, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Wm. J. Nichols, May 23, 1918 at Toulon. Co. F. 64th Heavy Artillery, 16th Division. Corporal. Jefferson Barracks; Douglas, Ariz; San Diego, Calif. Dec. 28, 1918 at Camp Grant.

Albert H. Ogburn, Jan. 2, 1918 at Peoria. Navy. U. S. Naval Base 17-18 U. S. S. Patuxtent; U. S. R. S., Portsmouth, N. H. Seaman. Great Lakes; U. S. Mine Base 17-18; Scotland; U. S. Mine Sweeper Patuxtent; North Sea. Aug. 15, 1919 at Norfolk, Va.

Ralph J. Peve, May 23, 1918 at Toulon. Troop C., 302nd Cavalry; and Battery C., 48th Heavy Field Artillery. Private. Jefferson Barracks; Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz.; Camp Kearney, Calif. Jan. 7, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Roy D. Rakestraw, June 8, 1917 at Peoria. Quartermaster Corps. Det. 100, Q. M. C. 2nd Lt. Ft Benj. Harrison and Chicago. Dec 12, 1918 at Chicago.

Clarence Rosecrans, June 25, 1918 at Toulon. Mounted Machine Gun. Co. K., Training Battalion. Private. Camp Grant, Ill., and Camp Hancock, Ga. March 1, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Ross William Snare, Jan. 2, 1918 at Peoria. Navy. U. S. Naval Base 17-18. U. S. S. Patuxtent; U S R S Portsmouth, N. H. Seaman. Great Lakes; U. S. Mine Base 17-18 Scotland; U. S. Mine Sweeper Patuxtent, North Sea. Dec. 6, 1919 at Portsmouth, N. H.

John Traphagan, May 28, 1918 at Toulon. Co. L, 28th Inf. Private. Camp Gordon; St. Mihiel and Argonne in France. April 1, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Clifford H. Turner, June 26, 1918 at Camp Grant. Artillery, Co. F. 311th Am. Tr. Private. Camp Grant; Milles Winchester, England; Le Havre, France. Feb. 21, 1919, at Camp Grant.

John T. Wead, Sept. 18, 1917 at Toulon. 338 Machine Gun Battalion. Sergeant. After three months, transferred to Medical Corps. Camp Dodge; New Haven, Conn.; West Baden, Ind.; Washington, D. C. Aug. 1, 1919 at Washington.

Horace Palmer White, April 16, 1917 at Peoria. Co. H. 5th Ill. Inf.; Hospital Corps A. 123rd Machine Gun Battalion; Intel. Dept. Sergeant. Peoria; Quincy, Ill.; Houston Texas; France. Aug. 28, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Wm. G. Wood, May 21, 1918 at Peoria. Light Field Artillery, Co. C. 4th Artillery Corps. Corporal. Jefferson Barracks; Camp Jackson, S. C.; Camp Wasworth, S. C.; St. Mihiel Sector, France. May 12, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Alphaeus O. Young, May 2, 1914 at Peoria. Troop G., 11th U. S. Cavalry. Sergeant. Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. March 25, 1919 at San Diego, Calif.

HALLOCK TOWNSHIP

Francis W. Burns, June 23, 1918 at Peoria. Machine Gun Corps, Co. A. 132 M. G. Battalion. Private. Sweney Training Det. Kansas City, Mo.; Camp Sherman, O.: France. June 13, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Lewis Gullet.

Charles J. Hessling, April 29, 1918 at Peoria. Co. D. 360th Infantry, 90th Div. 1st Class private. A. E. F. France. June 14, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Thomas R. Jackson, Feb. 7, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Machine Gun Corps, Co. B. 57th M. G. Battalion 14th Div. 2nd Lt. Camp Dodge. Furloughed to Reserve Corps Dec. 19, 1918 at Camp Dodge.

William H. Johnson, Oct. 15, 1918 at Peoria. Infantry. School of Mechanics, Private. Camp Bradley, Peoria. Dec. 15, 1918 at Camp Bradley.

John C. Murray, June 16, 1917 at Chicago. Signal Corps, Co. B. 311th Field Signal Battalion. 86th Div. Private, 1st class. Camp Grant; A. E. F. France. Feb. 9, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Wm. Russell Peck, June 28, 1917 at Chicago. Signal Corps. Co. C. 310th Field Signal Battalion 85th Div. Corporal. Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; A. E. F. France; Army of Occupation, Germany. June 24, 1919 at Camp Grant.

George Prentiss Jr., Aug 15, 1918 at Lewis Training Det., Chicago. Medical Corps. Evac. Ambulance Co. 67. Wagoner. Chicago; Camp Crane, Mass.; A. E. F. France. July 18, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Fred E. Presho, May 24, 1918 at Peoria. Co. E., 149th Infantry, 38th Div. Private. Camp Shelby, Miss.; A. E. F. France. Feb. 28, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Chas. E. Reed, June 26, 1918 at Peoria. Co. L. 122nd Infantry. Private. Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.; Dec. 4, 1918 at Camp Wheeler.

Nathaniel Reed, May 31, 1918 at Peoria. Co. B. 46th Infantry. Private. Camp Sheridan, Ala. Feb. 3, 1919 at Camp Taylor, Ky.

Everette E. Roll, June 23, 1918, at Peoria. Signal Corps, 57th Balloon Co. Private. Sweney Training Det. Kansas City, Mo.; Camp John Wise; San Antonio, Tex.; Camp Morrison, Va. Dec. 23, 1918 at Camp Morrison.

Warren Stowell.

David R. Streitmatter, Sept. 18, 1917 at Peoria. Co. M. 350th Infantry, 88th Div. Corporal. Camp Dodge, Iowa; A. E. F. France; Belfort Sector; Toul Sector; Gondrecourt Area. June 6, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

Boyd E. Webber, June 12, 1917 at Chicago. Signal Corps. Co. B., 311th Field Signal Battalion, 86th Div. Sgt. 1st class. Camp Grant; Camp S. F. B. Morse, Leon Springs, Tex.; A. E. F. France. Feb. 9, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Floyd Edward Weidman, June 23, 1918 at Peoria. Air Service. Sec. 1, Sub. Sec. B. Hqtrs. A. S. M. S. Kelley Field. Private. N. A. T. D. Kansas City Mo.; Kelley Field No. 1, San Antonio, Tex. Feb. 10, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Gerald Leo Wenker, July 19, 1917 at Peoria. Co. K. 36th Infantry. Sergeant. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; Camp Devens, Mass.; Camp Lee, Va, Nov. 23, 1918 at Camp Lee.

JUBILEE TOWNSHIP

Ellis Marion Beall, June 25, 1918 at Peoria. Navy. Second Class Seaman. U. S. S. Wyoming in Foreign Waters. Dec. 27, 1918 on U. S. S. Wyoming in Hudson River, N. Y.

Arthur Cooling, June 26, 1918 at Peoria. Infantry Co. B., 325 Reg.; also Co. G., 121st Reg. Private. Camp Wheeler; served in A. E. F. from Oct. 5, 1918 until May 9, 1919. May 21, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Edward C. Fussner, Sept. 18, 1917 at Peoria. Co. G. 129th Infantry. Private. Meuse-Argonne offensive, Sept. 26 to Nov. 11, 1918; Somme, Amiens, and Albert, July 26 to Aug. 20, 1918; Verdun Sector, Sept. 7 to 26, 1918; Army of Occupation, Dec. 7, 1918 to April 12, 1919. June 6, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Arthur E. Johnson, May 24, 1918 at Peoria. Co. I 163rd Infantry. Private. Camp Shelby, Miss.; France. March 7, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Florian Klingert, Sept. 18, 1917 at Peoria. Co. A 129th Infantry. Private. Houston, Tex. March 5, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Charles R. Mankle, Sept. 18, 1917 at Peoria. Co. D. 345th Infantry. Sergeant. Camp Pike, Ark.; Camp Dix, N. Y.; Lagaund, France. Jan. 31, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Herbert Lloyd Miller, Dec. 11, 1917 at Peoria. Navy. Seaman. Great Lakes; City Park Barracks, N. Y. City; U. S. S. Columbia. Dec. 13, 1918 while on U. S. S. Columbia at New York City.

Frank Schneider, June 26, 1918 at Peoria. Cook. Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga. Dec. 18, 1918 at Camp Wheeler.

Frank M. Smith, July 30, 1918 at Peoria. Motor Transport Corps. Headquarters Detachment. Corporal. New Cumberland, Pa. May 1, 1919, at New Cumberland, Pa.

Albert F. Wys, June 26, 1918 at Peoria. Co. D. 143rd Infantry, 36 Division. 1st Class Private. Camp Wheeler, Ga., and in France. June 10, 1919 at Camp Grant.

LA PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP

Jesse Brown, Sept. 5, 1918 at Camp Grant. Machine Gun Corps. Co. 20. Group 2 M. G. T. C. Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga. Feb. 6, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Roscoe Bumpus

Richard Calder

Robert T. Calder, Aug 14, 1918 at Lacon. 1st Class Private. U. S. A. A. S. No. 522. Chicago; Camp Mills; Allentown, Pa.; France; Germany. July 17, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Edward Calder

Richard D. Green, Aug 1, 1918 at Lacon. Q. M. C. 343rd Fire and Guard Co. Private, 1st Class. Army Reserve Depot, Columbus, O. April 22, 1919 at Camp Grant.

R. P. Greene

James Burt Herridge, June 26, 1918 at Lacon. Co. K. 341st Inf. Private, 1st class. Camp Grant; with A. E. F.; last assigned Presidential Honor Guard. April 5, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Robert King

Dr. Harry Leigh.

Lester E. Leigh, Oct. 18, 1918 at Champaign, Ill. Co. 10. S. A. T. C. U. of Ill., Champaign. Dec. 21, 1918 at Urbana.

John A. Malone, Sept. 5, 1918 at Lacon. Utilities Dept. Construction, Division Q. M. C. Private. Camp Grant. April 24, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Clifford S. Manock, Oct. 15, 1918 at Lacon. Sec. B., S. A. T. C. Co. 1. Private. Bradley Polytechnic Inst., Peoria. Dec. 7, 1918 at Peoria.

Clifford Thomas Marshall, March 11, 1918 at Lacon. Bat. H. 54th Coast Artillery. Corporal. New Orleans; Augers, Angouleme, and Brest in France. March 21, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Earl Moody, April 30, 1918 at Camp Grant. Co. H. 2nd Bat. 365th Inf. 92nd Div. 1st Class Private. France. March 19, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Stacy S. Myers, June 26, 1918 at Lacon. Co. B. 317th Infantry 80th Div. Private. Camp Grant; Camp Mills; Cherbourg, Meuse, Argonne, Le Mans, Brest, in France; Camp Stuart, Va.; Camp Lee, Va. June 19, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Hal Predmore, April 3, 1918 at Lacon. Bat. E., 68th Coast Artillery Corps. Private. Ft. H. S. Wright; Areys, France. Feb. 20, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Jerry Predmore, April 3, 1918 at Lacon. Supply Co. 68th Coast Artillery Corps. 1st Class Private. Ft. H. S. Wright, N. Y.; Do Main De Barre, France. March 7, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Thomas Prichard, Sept. 18, 1917 at Lacon. 130th Regiment. Machine Gun. Private. Camp Logan, Tex.; in France. May 30, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Alfred Monroe Ross, July 15, 1918 at Lacon. Co. H. 4th U. S. Infantry. Private. Saffig, Germany. Sept. 2, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Harry Russell, June 26, 1918 at Lacon. 19th Infantry. Private. Camp Grant. June 28, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Wm. A. Smith

ANDREW TURNBULL, died in service.

John L. Turnbull, Feb. 28, 1918 at Lacon. 427th Telegraph Battalion Signal Corps. 1st Class Sergeant. Ft. Leavenworth; Camp Meade, Md. Jan. 24, 1919 at Camp Meade.

Ora Upton.

MILLBROOK TOWNSHIP

Geo. B. Barrett, June 1, 1917, at Peoria. Navy. Fireman, 1st Class. Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; U. S. Collier Proteus; S. S. Glacier; S. S. South Dakota. Sept. 11, 1919 at Great Lakes.

Cecil G. Bridson, May 31, 1918, at Peoria. Army. Supply Co., 46th Infantry. Wagoner. Camp Sheridan, Ala. Feb. 11, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Mark L. Emery, June 25, 1918 at Peoria. Army. Camp Wheeler, Ga.; Camp Halabird, Md. April 5, 1919 at Camp Grant.

T. Winsor Jones, Dec. 10, 1917 at Peoria. Navy. Great Lakes; Hampton Roads; Base 18 in Scotland; U. S. S. Olympia; U. S. S. Stubling. Aug. 19, 1919 at Great Lakes.

Jesse Kirtley, June 26, 1918 at Peoria. Army. Co. 4 Development Battalion. Private. Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga. Dec. 6, 1918 at Macon.

Raymond L. McKown, June 14, 1917 at Peoria. Navy. Carpenters Mate, 2nd Class. Great Lakes; U. S. S. Recruit in N. Y.; U. S. S. Bridgeport. Nov. 15, 1919 at Brooklyn Navy Yards, N. Y.

Thomas Miller, May 14, 1918 at Peoria. Co. E. 152 Infantry. Private. Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss. Oct. 9, 1918 at Camp Shelby.

Steve A. Sutton, June 3, 1918 at Galesburg. Navy, Seaman. Great Lakes; Philadelphia Navy Yards; Naval Base at Brest, France. June 6, 1919 at Hoboken, N. J.

Everett Yelm, May 31, 1918 at Peoria. Army 1st Class Private. Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Camp Sheridan, Ala.; Camp Bragg. N. C.; Port Terminal, S. C. Aug. 8, 1918 at Charleston, S. C.

PRINCEVILLE TOWNSHIP

Wilbert James Baker, Oct. 18, 1918 at Urbana, Ill. Co. 2. S A T C Univ. of Ill. Private. Dec. 21, 1918 at Urbana.

Philip G. Berry, May 29, 1918 at Camp Shelby. Co. C. 151st Infantry; Co. H. 141st Infantry. 1st Private. Hattiesburg, Miss; France. June 17, 1919 at Camp Grant.

RAY BISHOP, June 26, 1918 at Peoria. Co. M. 121st Infantry 33rd Division. 1st class Private. Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga. Died Oct. 16, 1918 just before landing at Brest France.

Joseph A. Camp, June 28, 1918 at Camp Wheeler, Ga. Machine Gunner, Machine Gun Co. 124th Infantry, 31st division. Private. Camp Wheeler, Ga.; Camp Mills, L. I.; Brest, France; Oise, France. Feb. 12, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Carl H. Cheesman, Oct. 1, 1918 at Peoria. Co. I, Sec. A. S A T C. Private. Bradley Polytechnic Inst. at Peoria. Dec. 13, 1918 at Peoria.

Edward L. Coolidge, Sept. 15, 1918 at Urbana. Fifth Co., first Reg. S A T C. Private. Urbana. Dec. 21, 1918 at Urbana.

LeRoy Henry Dailey, June 12, 1918 at Paris Island, S. C. 97th Co. 6th Reg. Marine Corps Infantry. Private, 1st Class. Paris Island; St. Mihiel; Argonne and Champagne in France. Aug. 20, 1919 at Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

Miss Ellen Claire Edwards. Oct. 1919 at Peoria. Yeowoman, W S N R F. Washington, D. C. Feb. 1920 at Washington.

Oliver Delwin Edwards, April 27, 1917 at Peoria. U. S. Navy, Yeoman, 3rd Class. Great Lakes; Norfolk; Washington; Miami, Fla. Oct. 4, 1918 at Washington.

Roscoe C. Emery, May 17, 1917 at Peoria. Co. H. 5th Ill. Infantry. Sergeant. Peoria; Camp Logan, Houston, Tex. June 28, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Emmett E. Fast, applied for entrance to F. A. C. O. T. S. July 30, 1918. Enrolled F. A. C. O. T. S. Camp Taylor, Sept. 2, 1918. Field Artillery, Ninth Training Battery. Nov. 30, 1918 at Camp Taylor.

Leigh Arnold Fast, July 21, 1918 at Peoria. Aviation. Co. P. 15th Reg. Mechanics Mate. Great Lakes. Dec. 22, 1918 at Great Lakes.

Charles A. Frame, May 21, 1917 at Peoria. Infantry. Co. B, 108 M. P. Corporal. Illinois; Texas; France. June 19, 1919 at Mitchell Field, L. I.

Charles Albert Fritz, June 26, 1918 at Peoria. Co. A 124th Inf.; Co. C. 12th Inf. Private. Camp Wheeler; Camp Mills; Camp Merritt; Army Supply Base, Norfolk, Va. March 1919 at Camp Grant.

William J. Gelling, May 30, 1918 at Ft. Thomas, Ky. Co. B. 46th U. S. Infantry. Private, 1st Class. Ft. Thomas; Camp Sheridan; Montgomery, Ala.; Camp Bragg, N. C.; Port Terminal, Charleston, S. C. July 16, 1919 at Port Terminal.

Claude L. Hammer, June 19, 1918 at Vancouver, Wash. Aviation, 96th Spruce Squadron, 3rd provisional regiment. Private. Vancouver, Joyce, and Port Angeles, Wash.; New Port, Ore. Jan. 24, 1919 at Camp Grant.

William Henry Hammer Jr., June 24, 1918 at Peoria. Air Service. 55th Balloon Co. Private. Kansas City; San Antonio; Newport News. Dec. 24, 1918 at New Port News.

Leo P. Hill, June 19, 1916 at Peoria, Cavalry and Artillery. 1st Class Private. Troop G., 1st Ill. Cav. 1916-1917; Bat. C. 124th Field Artiller 1917-1919. Brownsville, Tex. July 1-Nov. 15, 1916; Camp Logan, Houston, Tex. 1917-1918; St. Mihiel Sept. 12-15, 1918; Meuse, Argonne, Sept. 26-Nov. 11, 1918; Army of Occupation, Luxemburg Jan. 7-May 27, 1919. June 8, 1919 at Camp Grant.

W. Paul Hill, June 5, 1918 at Peoria. Navy. Fireman, 2nd Class. Great Lakes; Norfolk; U. S. S. Illinois; Philadelphia; U. S. S. Gold Shell; U. S. S. Moccasin; U. S. S. Imperator. Nov. 25, 1919 on U. S. S. Imperator.

Harry D. Hinman, June 8, 1917 at Paris Island, S. C. U. S. Marine Corps. Headquarters Co., 10th Regiment. Corporal (Musician) Paris Island, S. C.; Quantico, Va.; Indian Head, Md. March 28, 1919 at Quantico.

Fred M. Jackson, Oct. 1, 1918 at Peoria. S A T C. Private. Peoria. Dec. 13, 1918 at Peoria.

Ormal Leo Ladd. See West Jersey Township list.

Howard Eugene Larson, June 30, 1917 at Peoria. Navy Seaman. In convoy and troop ship service. May 24, 1919 at Great Lakes.

W. M. Loy, May 24, 1918 at Peoria. Field Artillery, 3rd Regiment Replacement depot. 2nd Lt. F. A. Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C. Dec. 11, 1918 at Camp Jackson.

Frederick Thomas Mason, May 16, 1916 at Peoria. Troop G. 1st Ill. Cavalry; Bat. C. 124th Artillery Sergeant; Saddler. Brownsville, Texas July-November, 1916; Camp Logan, Houston, Tex. July 1917-May 1918; St. Mihiel Sept. 12-15, 1918; Meuse, Argonne, Sept. 26-Nov. 11, 1918; Army of occupation in Luxemburg January-May 1919. June 8, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Howard Y. McWane, June 5, 1918 at Paris Island, S. C. Marine Corps, 135th. Private. Portsmouth, N. H.; Guantanamo, Cuba. Sept. 20, 1919 at Philadelphia.

Everett F. Megan, June 10, 1918 at Paris Island, S. C. U. S. Marine Corps, Co. 86, Reg. 7th. Private. Paris Island and Cuba. June 30, 1919 at Charleston, S. C.

EDWARD J. MILLER, Enrolled at Urbana, Illinois, in medical corps, S. A. T. C. Champaign. Died Oct. 15, 1918 at Urbana.

LEO C. MILLER, Sept. 15, 1918 at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. Medical Corps. 1st Lt. Newport News, Va. Died Dec. 14, 1918 at Champaign, Ill.

Richard P. Miller, June 5, 1917 at Peoria. 135th Co. Trans. Corps 69th Engineers. Private. Camp Dix; France; Italy; Belgium; Germany. Oct. 10, 1919 at Camp Dix.

Matthew C. Murphy, June 26, 1918 at Peoria. Mail Service. A. P. O. 762 Mail Detachment. Sergeant. Le Mans, France. June 25, 1919 at Camp Grant.

H. R. Murray, Sept. 19, 1917 at Eureka, Ill. Co. Hdq. 131st regiment. Infantry. Sergeant. Illinois; Iowa; Texas; France; Germany, Luxemburg; Belgium. June 6, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Leland Hubert McMillen, March 22, 1918 at Chicago. Navy. Submarine chaser No. 4. Quartermaster, 1st class. Submarine patrol, Gulf of Mexico. July 5, 1919 at Great Lakes.

Lewis L. Potts, April 11, 1917 at Peoria. Navy. Painter, 1st class. New York City. July 22, 1920 at Bay Ridge, N. Y.

Paul F. Rose, Jan. 19, 1916 at Bozeman, Mont. Navy. U. S. S. Destroyer No. 150. Chief Water Tender—Enroute U. S. and Brest, France. Nov. 22, 1919 at Pensacola, Fla.

Frederick M. Schaad, Sept. 30, 1918 at Peoria, S. A. T. C., Co. 1, Sec. A. Private. Camp Bradley, Peoria. Dec. 13, 1918 at Camp Bradley.

Merle E. Schaad, July 1, 1918 at Peoria. Navy. Gunners Mate, 3rd C. Great Lakes; Philadelphia Navy Yard; Brest

Air Station, France. Pelham Bay, N. Y. Feb. 4, 1919 at Pelham Bay.

Kenneth Henry Sheeler, May 22, 1918 at Peoria. Infantry, 17th Company. C. O. T. S., 2nd Lt. Camp Gordon, Ga. Nov. 30, 1918 at Camp Gordon.

Mark Shull, May 26, 1917 at Peoria. Infantry. Co. B. Div. Camp Grant. Dec. 18, 1918 at Camp Grant.

Milton B. Smith, June 10, 1918 at Paris Island, S. C. Marine Corps. 31st Co. 4th Reg. Private. Dom. Republic. Aug. 27, 1919 at Charleston, S. C.

Benjamin L. Snyder, Dec. 19, 1917 at Peoria. Motor Transport Corps. Service Park Unit 346, 88th Division. 1st class Sergeant. Camp Dodge. June 2, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

George Alvin Sturm, April 2, 1918 at Fort Dupont, Del. C. Artillery, Co. 8th. Hdq. Brigade. Mechanic. Ft. Dupont; Ft. Delaware; Camp Merritt; Camp Mills; Ft. Totten; France. May 1, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Glen W. Tonkin, Sept. 18, 1917 at Peoria. Co. F. 327 Inf. Corporal. Camp Dodge, Iowa; Camp Gordon, Ga.; Camp Upton, N. Y.; Overseas with A. E. F. May 27, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Charles E. Tracy, May 31, 1918 at Peoria. 127th Co. 7th Reg. Marine Corps. Private. Cuba. Sept. 6, 1919 at Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Harlan C. Wilcox, March 22, 1918 at Chicago. Regular Navy. Electrician, 2nd class. (Radio.) U. S. S. Elliot. July 26, 1919 at Great Lakes.

David Wallace Yates, May 18, 1917 at Chicago. Engineers. Co. B., 13th Reg. Private, 1st class. Verdun; St. Mihiel; Argonne; Champagne. May 14, 1919 at Camp Grant.

RADNOR TOWNSHIP.

Samuel Edmund Ashbaugh, June 26, 1918 at Peoria. Medical branch. 124th Ambulance. 106th Sanitary Train. Private. Camp Wheeler, and with A. E. F. July 30, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Howard Wilson Felton, Feb. 16, 1918 at Portland, Ore. U. S. Marine Corps. 149th Co., 8th Reg. Private. Mare Island, Calif.; Quantico, Va.; Norfolk, Va.; St. Croix, V. I.; Charleston, S. C. June 10, 1919 at Charleston.

John Oliver Felton, July 3, 1918 at Peoria. Co. I. 33rd Infantry. Private, 1st class. Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone. Oct. 1, 1919 at Camp Dix, N. J.

Thomas Fox, Sept. 4, 1918 at Peoria. Q. M. C. Private. Camp Grant. March 27, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Rollie N. Hammel, June 26, 1918 at Peoria. Medical. Private. Camp Wheeler; Le Mans, France. July 25, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Ensley Harlan, May 31, 1918 at Peoria. Co. B. 46th Infantry. Also Mail Detachment 9th Div. Private. Camp Sheridan, Ala. Feb. 14, 1919 at Camp Sheridan.

Walter T. Hauser, June 26, 1918 at Peoria. Co. C. 4th Infantry. Private. France and Germany. April 19, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Edward Jacobson, Sept. 4, 1918 at Peoria. Salvage Div. Q. M. C. Co. 3, 161st depot brigade. Private. Camp Grant. Jan. 28, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Elliott Raymond Kellar, Nov. 21, 1917 at Peoria. Navy. Co. I, 7th Reg. 2nd class electrician (Radio). Great Lakes; Boston Radio School; Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.; U. S. S. D-1 Submarine, New London Sub base. Released from active duty Aug. 4, 1919, discharge due Nov. 21st, 1921 at St. Louis, Mo.

Julius P. Kellstadt, June 26, 1918 at Peoria. Co. C, 111th Infantry. Private. Camp Wheeler and in France. May 9, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Newell H. Livingston, Sept. 4, 1918 at Peoria. Machine Gun School. Co. L. M. T. D. Corporal. Camp Hancock, Ga. March 27, 1919 at Camp Hancock.

Arthur Wiley McEwen, March 22, 1918 at Peoria. U. S. Navy (Regular) Brigade Hdqts. Division. Electrician (General) 3rd class. U. S. N. T. S. Newport, R. I. Dec. 11, 1918 at Newport.

Thomas W. Nix, May 31, 1918 at Fort Thomas, Ky. 25th motorized M. G. Battalion. Co. B. Replacement Regiment, 9th Division. Private. Camp Sheridan, Ala. Feb. 11, 1919 at Camp Grant.

TRURO TOWNSHIP

Harry Bennett.

Harley W. Benjamin, June 21, 1918 at Galesburg. Co. K. 111th Inf. Private. Camp Grant; St. Mihiel Sector. April 17, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Arthur Carrigan

William James Cation, March 5, 1918 at Galesburg. Troop M. 11th Cavalry. Mexican Border at Pontrero, California. About Sept. 19, 1919 at Jefferson Barracks Mo.

VANCE CHAMBERS, died in service, in France.

Frank Harrison Cole, June 23, 1918 at Galesburg. Co. C. 344th Inf. Also Co. E., 111th Inf. 28th Div. Private. Camp Grant; Camp Mills; France. May 9, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Glen R. Cole, March 28, 1917 at Peoria. Co. H., 5th Ill. Inf. Private and Corporal. Also Ord. Dept. Sgt. of Ord. Peoria; Camp Logan; France. June 5, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Bert Daniels

Isadore Daub, April 3, 1918 at Lacon. 1st Co. 37th Reg. Coast Artillery Corps. Private. Ft. Wright, N. Y. Dec. 19, 1918 at Camp Grant.

Vergil Dudley.

C. W. German, April 3, 1918 at Galesburg. 54th C. A. C. Cpl. Ft. Screven, Ga. March 21, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Harry Gibson, May 23, 1918 at Galesburg. Bat. D. 53rd U. S. F. A. Private, 1st class. Camp Travis, Tex. Feb. 14, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Roscoe Gibson

Grover George

Harry Harmison

Lloyd W. Harmison. April 2, 1918 at Galesburg. 54th C. A. C. Corporal. Ft. Screven, Ga.; France; England. March 23, 1919 at Camp Grant.

M. Ernest Hart, April 2, 1918 at Ft. Screven, Ga. 8th Co. 64th Reg. Coast Artillery Corps. Private. Ft. Screven; Montmarillon and Augers, France. April 12, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Clyde M. Huber, May 27, 1918 at Galesburg. 6th Corps Military Police. Private, 1st class. U. S.; France; Luxemburg; Germany. Aug. 21, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Cecil M. Kimler, April 16, 1917 at Springfield, Ill. Co. C. 6th Ill. Inf. Also Hdq. Co. 123rd Field Artillery. Corporal Springfield; E. St. Louis; Houston, Tex.; In France, St. Mihiel, Meuse, Argonne. June 8, 1919 at Camp Grant.

H. Edward Larson, Dec. 15, 1917 at Galesburg. Co. I. 50th Inf. 1st Class Private. Washington, D. C.; Camp Sevier, S. C.; Camp Dix. April 5, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Homer Larson, April 2, 1918 at Galesburg. Bat. B. 54th Coast Artillery. 1st Class Private. Ft. Screven, Ga.; Ft. Monroe; France. March 21, 1919 at Camp Grant.

James E. Larson, July 6, 1918 at Basin, Wyo. Co. G. 11th Bat. Inf. Replacement. Sergeant. Camp MacArthur. March 1, 1919 at Ft. Logan, Colo.

Eldrid W. Mackie, May 27, 1918 at Galesburg. 314th Ammunition Train; Co. C., 5th Replacement Regiment. Private. Camp Gordon, Ga.; Meuse; Argonne offensive. June 5, 1919 at Camp Grant.

James Mahar.

John O'Brien.

Pat. O'Hearn, July 22, 1918 at Galesburg. C. A. C. Bat. C. 5th French Motor Bn. Unassigned, Wagoner. Ft. Hancock, N. J.; A. P. O. 903, A. E. F. France. Jan. 31, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Edward D. Parker, May 31, 1918 at Ft. Thomas, Ky. Supply Co. 46th U. S. Inf.; Supply Sergeant. Camp Sheridan; Ft. Oglethorpe. July 12, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Michael Phelan.

Julius Henry Shaw, June 14, 1918 at Galesburg. Co. L. Q. M. C. Private. Kansas City; New York; New Jersey; Maryland; England; France. May 10, 1919 at Camp Mills.

Fred Shultz, May 10, 1918 at Galesburg. Co. C. 7th Div. Motor Supply Train. Private. Camp MacArthur, Tex.; Puvenelle Sector, France. July 8, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Dale Stemple.

Jackson F. Stodgel, Feb. 5, 1917 at Jefferson Barracks. Co. I. 27th Inf. Sergeant. Praesidio, Calif.; Fremont, Calif.; Vladivostok, Siberia; Manila, P. I. July 21, 1920 at Ft. McDowell, Calif.

David E. Tucker, July 25, 1918 at Jefferson Barracks. Battery E., 2nd Field Artillery. R. D. Private. Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. Dec. 16, 1918 at Camp Zachary Taylor.

Harley Tucker.

Harry Tucker.

Clyde T. Tucker, April 2, 1918 at Galesburg. Bat. A. 53 Art. C. A. C. Private, 1st Class. U. S.; France. April 3, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Raymond Wall, Sept. 20, 1917 at Galesburg. Co. E., 130th Inf. Private. Camp Dodge, Iowa; Camp Logan, Texas; France. May 30, 1919 at Camp Grant.

VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

James Reed Anderson, April 2, 1918 at Toulon. 4th Co. Coast Artillery Corps. 1st Class Private and radio operator. Camp Nickoll; Jackson Barracks, New Orleans; Ft. St. Philip, La. Jan. 6, 1919 at Jackson Barracks.

Alfred Leroy Berg, July 28, 1917 at Peoria. Co. G. 28th Infantry. 1st Div. A. E. F. Private, 1st Class. Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.; Soissons, St. Mihiel and Contigny, France. March 31, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Clarence Edgar Berg, June 25, 1918 at Toulon. 5th Co. 161st Reg. depot brigade. Private. Camp Grant. Dec. 12, 1918 at Camp Grant.

William Joseph Flynn, Sept. 18, 1917 at Toulon. Co. A. 124th Machine Gun Battalion. Private, 1st Class. Camp Logan, Texas; in France in active service with British, French and American Sectors. May 30, 1919 at Camp Grant.

John Hillen, Dec. 14, 1917 at Peoria. Remount Service Q. M. C. Troop B. Auxilliary Remount Det. 316. Private. Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C.; Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla. Jan. 18, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Herschel Tillman Hollis, June 14, 1918 at Toulon. Battery B. 4th Regiment. Mess Sergeant. Camp Zachary Taylor. Louisville, Ky. Jan. 14, 1919 at Louisville.

Carl S. Johnson, Dec. 14, 1917 at Peoria. Q. M. C. Animal Embarkation depot. Private. Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; Camp Hill, Newport News, Va. April 6, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Paul Keeley, June 25, 1918 at Toulon. Army. Private. Camp Grant; Camp MacArthur, Tex.; Fort Bayard, N. M. June 5, 1919 at Camp Grant.

William M. Long, June 26, 1919 at Toulon. Machine Gun Co. 311th Regiment. Private. Meuse, Argonne, Fanest, in France. June 1, 1920 at Camp Grant.

Charles Ross Martin, April 29, 1918 at Toulon. Co. K. 359th Infantry. 1st Class Private. Camp Dodge, Iowa; Camp Travis, Tex.; Camp on Long Island; Liverpool, Eng., St. Mihiel, Meuse, Argonne in France. June 17, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Arthur Cornelius Nickolls, June 25, 1918 at Toulon. Co. B. 342nd Infantry. Private. Camp Grant; Camp Merritt; Cadillac, France. Jan. 29, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Roy Clifford Ratcliff, June 25, 1918 at Toulon. Co. I. 344th Infantry; also 116th Guard Corps. A. S. C., 86th Division. Corporal. Le Mans and Bordeaux in France. July 18, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Joseph F. Ryan, June 25, 1918 at Toulon. Co. L. 344th Infantry. Also Co. A. 148th Infantry, 37th division. Private. Camp Grant; Camp Mills; France, via Liverpool, England. April 15, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Matthew Raymond Ryan, May 23, 1918 at Toulon. Heavy Field Artillery. Battery E. 48th Field Artillery 16th division. Private 1st Class. Camp Douglas, Ariz.; Camp Kearney. Calif. Feb. 17, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Joseph E. Siebenthal, April 1, 1918 at Toulon. Co. M. 138th Infantry. Private, 1st Class. Different parts of U. S. and twelve months along different parts of the battle front. May 13, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Oren Wilson, Feb. 25, 1918 at Peoria. Navy, Seaman. Great Lakes; Base 7, Brest France; Destroyer U. S. S. Warrington; Philadelphia. Aug. 5, 1919 at Great Lakes.

ALBERT JOHN WORSFOLD, June 26, 1918 at Toulon. Co. B. 311th Infantry. In France. Died in France, Nov. 4, 1918. Killed while at his post of duty in action.

WEST JERSEY TOWNSHIP.

Orville J. Addis, June 14, 1918 at Toulon. Artillery. Co. B. 3rd Reg. November Automatic Replacement Draft. 1st Class Private. Kansas City, Mo.; Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. Dec. 12, 1918 at Camp Zachary Taylor.

Selba A. Bamber, May 23, 1918 at Toulon. Co. E. 37th Inf. Private. Ft. McIntosh, Laredo, Tex.; Glenn Springs, Marfa, Tex. Oct. 11, 1919 at Camp Alberts. Marfa, Tex.

HARVE BARLOW, killed in action at Chateau Thierry.

Glenn Beamer, May 30, 1918 at Toulon. Co. I. 68th Infantry. Corporal. Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala. Feb. 14th, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Harley Sherman Biederbeck. Sept. 18, 1917 at Toulon. Infantry. Private. Camp Dodge, Iowa; Camp Pike, Ark.; France. May 24, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Phillip B. Biederbeck, June 26, 1918 at Peoria. Co. E. 106th Reg. Ammunition Train. Private. Camp Wheeler, Ga.; France. Jan. 16, 1919 at Camp Grant.

George C. Bort, June 24, 1918 at Toulon. Supply Co. 342 Reg. of Supply Infantry. 86th Division. Wagoner. Camp Grant; Camp Upton; Camp Spur; France. July 16, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Ernest Brown.

Ralph Hobart Buskirk, July 19, 19... at Springfield, Ill. Co. K., 6th Inf. Private. Springfield; St. Louis; Houston, Tex.; England and France. June 2, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Ray Buskirk.

Orva M. Chamberlain

Ray Chamberlain, May 30, 1918 at Toulon. Co. I. 46th Infantry. 1st Class Private. Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala. Feb. 18, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Clark Cravens.

Harry V. Cree, June 22, 1918 at Toulon. Co. B. 343rd. Inf. Private. Camp Grant; St. Aignon, Bordeaux, Le Havre, in France. March 24, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Arthur L. Decker, Nov. 12, 1917 at Jefferson Barracks. Aviation Section. Signal Corps (Air Service) 165th Aero Squadron. 2nd Photographic Detachment. Photographer. A. E. F. March 22, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Anna Todd Dryden, Nurse, Mar. 5, 1918 at Longmont, Colo. Army nurse—Base Hospital No. 11. Ft. Logan, Colo.; Nantes, France. April 27, 1919 at _____.

Wm. J. Eagleson.

Earl L. Egbert, June 25, 1918 at Toulon. Co. B. 331st Machine Gun Battalion. 86th Div. Later in 33rd Military Police Co. 33rd Div. 1st Class Private. Camp Grant; Camp Mills; France; Luxemburg. June 5, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Orville Egbert, June 15, 1918 at Camp Bradley, Peoria. Ordinance, Dept. 6th. Bn. T. A. (C. A. C.) Private, 1st Class Vitrie. France. Feb. 1, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Clifford Finley

John M. Ham, May 30, 1918 at Toulon. Co. I. 68th Inf. Private and Cook. Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala. Feb. 11, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Lewis E. Hazen.

Miss Bessie L. Heaton, reported for duty Aug. 15, 1918. Enrolled Sept. 20, 1918 at Kewanee. Red Cross Nurse. Camp Jackson, S. C. Dec. 29, 1918 at Camp Jackson.

Fred O. Heaton.

Lewis Heaton

Jerry Hill.

William Hill

Glenn W. Howell, Oct. 1, 1918 at Urbana, Ill. Co. 7, S. A. T. C. Private. University of Ill. Dec. 21, 1918 at Champaign

Owen King

Ormal Leo Ladd, April 24, 1917 at Peoria. U. S. Naval Aviation. Seaman. Great Lakes; Philadelphia; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bay Ridge, N. Y.; Pelham Bay, N. Y.; Air Station at Montchic France. June 30, 1919 at Navy Yard, N. Y.

John H. McIntosh, June 25, 1918 at Toulon. Co. 19. Private. Camp Grant. Aug. 5, 1918 at Camp Grant.

Alva Morris.

Gordon L. Newman, May 31, 1918 at Toulon. Co. I. 46th Inf. Later 68th Inf. Private. Camp Sheridan. Ala. Feb. 12, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Herbert E. Newman, Dec. 5, 1917 at Rock Island, Ill. Co. G. 4th Inf. Mech. U. S.; France; Germany. Sept. 2, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Roy C. Newman.

Albert L. Reich, June 25, 1918 at Toulon. Co. B. 136th Machine Gun Battalion. Private. Camp Grant; France; Belgium. April 7, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Glen Ray Shockley, June 15, 1918 at Peoria. Ordinance Dept. H. Q. Supply Co. Cook. Peoria; Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga. Feb. 11, 1919 at Camp Hancock.

Herbert R. Smith, June 14, 1918 at Toulon. Motor Transport Corps. Co. C. Water Tank Train 302. Corporal. Kansas City; Camp Holabird, Md.; Camp Merritt, N. J.; Camp Upton, L. I.; Camp Grant; England; France. April 17, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Richard Stimmel, May 30, 1918 at Toulon. Co. I. 46th Infantry. Corporal. Montgomery, Ala. Feb. 13, 1919 at Camp Grant.

Henry Rex Stutler, May 15, 1917 at Peoria. Navy. Ship's Cook. Peoria; Newport, R. I.; U. S. S. Michigal; U. S. S. Solace; R. S. M. Y.; U. S. S. San Diego; U. S. S. Culgoa. Jan. 21, 1919 on U. S. S. Culgoa, N. Y.

LEROY STUTLER, April 29, 1918 at Toulon. Private. 359th Infantry. Headquarters Co. Died with honor as a result of injuries received in line of duty in the military service of his country, on Sept. 26, 1918.

Harold J. Trimmer. June 25, 1918 at Toulon. Co. F. 311th Ammunition Train. Artillery. Private, 1st Class. Camp Grant; France. Feb. 27, 1919 at Camp Grant.

HARRY LESLIE WALKER, June 26, 19— at Toulon. Co. F. 311 Reg. 68. Ammunition Train. Private. Camp De Longe; Camp Genicort. Died Jan. 13, 1919 at Base Hospital 208.

Claude R Webster.

Merle D. Webster.

John Charles Flynn Wiley, Nov. 11. 1918 at Toulon. Nov. 12, 1918 at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

Edgar Whitten.

Lewis R. Whitten, May 30, 1918 at Toulon. Co. I. 68th Infantry. Private. Camp Sheridan, Ala. Dec. 20, 1918 at Camp Grant.

BURIALS IN PRINCEVILLE TOWNSHIP CEMETERY.

Record kept by Chas. J. Cheesman and John S.
Kinnah, since the Publishing of Vol. 2. Dates
are those of burial, not of death.

(Corrections and Additions Invited.)

1915		Sept. 13	George William Challacombe
Aug. 2	Mrs. David Mendell	15	Mary Margaret Riel
	22 Alexander Dowdall	16	Martha Riel
Sept. 27	Alice Eyre	21	Mrs. Martha Adams
Oct. 5	William Renegar	Oct. 7	John Yess
	12 Mrs. Jos. Shull	18	Esther Hall Auten
	16 Mrs. Chas. Reese	26	Alfred Wilson
	31 Mrs. Bettie Miller	Nov. 7	Margaret Brown
Nov. 8	George Miller	20	Mrs. Jennie Wear
	19 Charles Hare	26	Mrs. Ella M. Wear
Dec. 11	Miss Retta Hart	Dec. 13	John Wesley Rowcliffe
	27 Eliza Harris	13	Julia Caroline Elliott
	28 George Champe	28	Blanche Henry Scheelor
	29 Mrs. Frank Moffitt		
1916		1917	
Jan. 16	Nathan McCready	Jan. 4	Mrs. Amine Heberling
	24 Mrs. Sallie Bennett	5	Mrs. R. Heberling
	28 George McMillen	11	Ashes of Cora M. Gilbert
Feb. 21	Hannah Dollison.	17	Geo. H. Bloomer
	29 Caroline Oertley	20	Chas. Bateman
Apr. 22	Albert Dusten	22	Mrs. Ora White
May 28	Harriet Matilda Williams	24	Ernest Gedney
June 3	Lydia Z. Cummins	29	Mrs. Rachel Harrison
	7 Mrs. Angie Cummins	30	Earl Walkington
	13 David Evans	31	Mrs. Harriet Moody
	19 Everet Martin Gehrt	Feb. 3	Miss Grace Porter
	24 John G. Corbett	9	David Kinnah
July 4	Allen Wamsley	17	Joseph Hyde
	4 J. W. Clevelin	Mar. 3	Robt. Allen Williams
	18 Adolphus Evans	4	Mrs. A. L. Parker
Aug. 12	George Washington Belford	13	D. L. Bronson
	20 Cyrus I. Regan	19	Mrs. Alice Gray
	20 Roy Allen Coon	26	Mrs. Mary Potts
	23 Velna Arline Parker	Apr. 6	Byron H. Wear
	27 James Thos. Slane	May 13	Mrs. L. Colwell
	28 Jos. Geitner	17	David Lathrop Graves
		22	Twins of Glen Sniff
		26	Mrs. Margaretta Henry

June 10	Charles Wirth	June 5	Louis P. Harrison
11	Nathan Stowell	7	Arthur March
12	Mrs. Bernice Bliss	12	Lewis L. Campbell
13	Mrs. Levi Coan	18	George A. Adams
14	John Nickolls	28	Gilbert Bane
25	Miss Grace Houston	July 21	David Smith
July 23	Miss Neva Gray	29	Mrs. Graham Klinck
28	Mrs. Viola Hoag	Aug. 9	Glen Carlyle Shipley
Aug. 11	Thomas Williams	16	James Miles
15	William McDowell	29	Mary Madge Reed
28	Jacob Schaad	Oct. 8	R. J. Benjamin
29	Nels Wendell	9	Howard Corbett
Sept. 7	Morris Coburn	21	Grace Hutchinson
7	Emma Friedman	22	Mrs. Henry Smith
19	Benj. Frank Pearson	Nov. 9	Mildred LaVerne Gordon
20	Wm. Henry Fritz	19	Vernon R. Wear
Oct. 19	Henry H. Beach	27	Charles Virgil Roach
24	Mrs. Martha Flaherty	27	William Best
27	John Duffy	Dec. 3	Lillian M. Langford
Nov. 11	F. W. Cutler	5	Mrs. George N. Smith
Dec. 6	George I. McGinnis	14	Child of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford White
7	Archibald Smith	14	Mrs. Sarah M. Sloan
13	John Squire	15	Howard A. Lair
14	Jackson Leaverton	19	Preston Eyre
17	Mrs. Sarah Beach		
1918		1919	
Jan. 21	Mrs. Josephine Beall	Jan. 2	Henry C. Houston
Feb. 3	Cecil Duffy	8	Infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Nelson
5	Henry Wilson	23	Daisy Corrington
12	Mrs. Elizabeth Bohrer	25	Rachel E. Taylor
23	Thomas Staples	Feb. 4	David Mendell
25	Child of A. W. Delbridge	6	Betsy Elizabeth Hill
27	John Lewis Coon	8	Wm. Coburn
28	Mrs. Catherine Gruner	8	Joshua C. Kerns
Mar. 4	Infant of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Blanchard	11	Ola Rae Wear
15	Child of Mr. and Mrs. Langford	22	Elijah Coburn
28	Mrs. Wm. H. Simons	Mar. 14	Margaret Jan McGregor Darby
Apr. 5	Joseph Russell	24	John Wm. Worsfold
18	Mrs. Leo Hill	25	Maxine Frances Hart
May 5	Mrs. S. Quigley	June 2	Eliza Jane Bouton
7	John Calvin Wasson	July 5	Edwin C. Lair
11	Merle Hollis	24	Rosanna Higgs
22	Thos. McDowell	Aug. 16	Mary Jane Meaker
		18	Ida Belle Flora (nee Beach)

Sept. 10 Emmett Illingworth	1921
20 Sarah Matilda Bates	Feb. 2 Jos. K. Gray
26 Elizabeth Carroll	8 Mrs. Martha Bay
Oct. 28 Mary Stevens Moody	26 J. J. Gingrich, Mrs.
31 Tressie Dell Staples	Leatha Gingrich
Gelling	
Nov. 11 Velma Sniff	Mar. 1 Mrs. Charles Burns
23 Hanna Larson	4 Child of Mr. and Mrs.
Dec. 5 Verna Marie Camp	John Wilson
1920	Apr. 5 Mrs. Rebecca Baxter
Jan. 16 Miss Nellie Sniff	5 Child of Mr. and Mrs.
17 Samuel Rice	Langford
22 Julia Hammer	13 Louis Gittler
Feb. 4 Mrs. W. F. Byrnes	14 Samuel Westerfield
7 Mrs. Lillie Garmers	May 3 Mrs. John Nickolls
16 Mrs. Edgar Tretheway	18 Mrs. Gladys Jackson
16 Guy Christopher	June 13 Child of Mr. and Mrs.
19 Mrs. Bessie Burgess	Ralph Gelling
20 Grant Morrow	19 Norris Nelson
22 Dora Maxine Sheelor	23 B. P. Williams
22 Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. George Near	July 29 Anna Marie Burgess
24 Jessie Darby	Aug. 18 John M. Yates
Mar. 12 Miss Mary Peet	20 Frances Maddox
18 Elmer Kingan	31 Mrs. Thos. C. Coe
Apr. 24 Mrs. Mary Johnston	Sept. 3 Walter Martin
May 12 Infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Fast	12 Jos. C. Gentry
14 John R. Shipley	20 Mrs. Ella Buck
18 Mrs. Mary Byers	29 Sanford Mansfield
22 Mrs. David Graves	Oct. 4 Mrs. Ida Willard
26 Mrs. Charles Alford	31 Henry DeBord
June 6 Mrs. Annie Louise	Nov. 16 Eliza Morrow
Stewart	22 Mrs. John Williams
30 Mrs. John W. Rowcliff	Dec. 9 Child of Mr. and Mrs.
July 29 Louis Wisenburg	Chas. Sentz
Aug. 18 Maxine Christopher	12 Paul Richoz
Sept. 29 Milton Wilson	17 Child of Mr. and Mrs.
29 Naomi R. Camp	Earl Camp
Nov. 7 Annetta Sloan	26 Harvey Hodges
21 Mrs. Julia Ennis	29 Mary B. Miller
26 Child of Mr. and Mrs. D. White	1922
30 David Stockton	Jan. 4 Mrs. Simon Cox
Dec. 2 Aaron C. Moffit	6 Archibald D. Edwards
7 William Dollison	30 Mrs. Maggie Wilson
15 Mary Dusten	Feb. 6 Mrs. Marion Keller
18 Levi McKown	14 Wm. C. Gilmore
29 David Smith (of Dunlap)	Mar. 12 Jas. Cornish
	14 Jos. Rhue Hart

May 22	Mrs. Isabelle Debord	June 2	Mrs. J. E. Merritt
24	Ashes of Mrs. Esther Blanchard	8	Mrs. Isabelle Fry
28	Mrs. Maggie Slane	8	Miss Bessie Luella Hayes
28	Wm. Henry Feeser	July 8	Mrs. Isabelle Batchelor
29	James E. White	9	Mrs. Eliza Medora Carman
		15	Mrs. Julia Hawver

BURIALS IN ST. MARY'S CEMETERY PRINCEVILLE.

From Parish Records, since the Publishing of Vol. II.
Dates are those of burial, not of death.

(Corrections and Additions Invited.)

1915		Sept. 2	James Sloan
Sept. 22	Robert Ross	Oct. 9	Dr. E. J. Miller
1916		20	Jose Diaz
Feb. 2	Agnes German	Nov. 7	Dorothy West
Mar. 2	Mrs. John Callery	17	Dr. L. C. Miller
June 22	John Backes	28	Clarence Trowbridge
Nov. 4	Mrs. Mary Noonan	1919	
9	Denis Dugan	Jan. 24	Mrs. Moses Huckins
Dec. 16	Val. Weber	Feb. 10	Mrs. Ed. Harmon
1917		Apr. 29	Mrs. Mary Meyer
Feb. 8	Mrs. Thomas Heageny	May 26	James Edward Fitzgerald
Mar. 20	Mrs. Chas. Gelling	July 15	James Kelly
22	Leo Christian	Oct. 25	Mrs. Robt. Trowbridge
Apr. 18	John Murphy	1920	
June 3	Wm. Cashin	Feb. 5	Frank Rogers
Oct. 8	George A. McCarty	17	Mrs. Joe German
22	Mary Ellen Cashin	Mar. 20	Albert Ernst
Nov. 8	James Duffy	Apr. 26	Thomas Coyle
Dec. 11	Mrs. Walter West	Sept. 3	Mrs. Jas. Carroll
29	Dorothy Rooney	22	Mrs. Robt. Ross
30	Mrs. Streitmatter	Oct. 16	John McDonna
1918		Nov. 2	George Geitner
Jan. 10	Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Burns	9	James Burns
Feb. 4	Frank Heitter	1921	
Mar. 5	Jack Heageny	Jan. 29	Wm. Gorman
May 23	Mrs. J. Rotterman	May 16	Mrs. Joseph Carol
31	Denis Dugan Jr.	Sept. 10	Ben Harmon
June 20	Leo Rotterman	Oct. 27	Mrs. M. Chambers
July 14	Mrs. John Christian	Dec. 6	Infant of Wyatt Greene
Aug. 4	Lester McDermott	1922	
13	Virginia Friedman	Jan. 24	Charles Harmon
		Feb. 9	Mrs. Doug. McDonnell
		Apr. 25	Mrs. Matt O'Byrne

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